

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 MARCH 1983

Lebanon Issue

Washington Talks -- After a lengthy meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on 13 March, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir expressed hope that the U.S. and Israeli positions would move closer in subsequent negotiations according to remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio. A spokesman for Shamir's delegation denied U.S. allegations, asserting that Israel is interested in reaching a swift settlement of the Lebanese problem, the radio noted.

Earlier, Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan told a press conference in Beirut that because Lebanon "can no longer afford to miss any opportunity," President Amin al-Jumayyil decided to send another delegation to Washington to reinforce Foreign Minister Elie Salim's delegation and generate "new momentum" there for the Lebanese cause. In his remarks, which were broadcast by Beirut radio, Al-Wazzan noted that the new delegation is headed by former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam, who is carrying a special letter from Al-Jumayyil to President Ronald Reagan. However, Salam's delegation "has nothing to do with the negotiating process," which has not been transferred to Washington, Al-Wazzan added.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Salim stopped in Paris before flying to the United States for talks with George Shultz, according to Beirut radio. After meeting with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, Salim disclosed that his French counterpart had agreed to visit Lebanon on 7 April.

Haddad Allegiance -- "Free Lebanon" commander Major Sa'd Haddad proclaimed "that we place ourselves, our armed forces, and all our potential at the disposal of the regime and of legitimacy, and that we stand prepared to implement any orders, instructions, or demands made by the state on us," according to remarks reported by Voice of Hope radio in Marj 'Uyun on 14 March. Asserting that "we will accept no one settling our question and our case other than the Lebanese legitimacy stemming from the Lebanese people," Haddad said his proclamation is in response to remarks praising him by Phalangist Party founder Pierre al-Jumayyil and "because the Lebanese Government is now in trustworthy hands." He called on citizens of "Free Lebanon" to obey Lebanese Government conscription regulations and said his own soldiers will likewise be permitted to join the Lebanese Army.

Military, Security Situation -- The Al-Biqa' cease-fire was violated on 13 March when gunfire was directed from the Syrian sector at an IDF position, IDF radio reported. Monitored Syrian media did not mention the incident. In another development, nine IDF soldiers were injured in two 14 March ambushes north of Tyre, according to Jerusalem radio. Three Israelis were also wounded in an 11 March bomb attack on an IDF convoy near Sidon, Beirut radio reported. The Lebanese national resistance claimed responsibility for many of the attacks, according to reports by the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio.

West Bank

Several Israelis were injured and an Arab youth was shot in the leg during weekend West Bank disturbances, according to Jerusalem and IDF radios. Defense Minister Moshe Arens meanwhile told the Cabinet that although security forces are able to take severe measures to immediately calm the situation, they are not using this method because of the desire not to descend to "a certain level of behavior," IDF radio noted.

Nonaligned Summit Conference

The final document adopted by the participants at the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference in New Delhi strongly condemned Israel for "genocide" against Palestinians in Sabra and Shatila and for its "aggressive" policy in the Middle East, according to a 12 March TANJUG report. The nonaligned leaders asked the UN Security Council to impose sanctions against Israel and requested that an international war crimes tribunal be established "to try Israel for crimes against the people of Palestine." The document also denounced Israel's continued occupation of Arab territories and reaffirmed that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The summit participants supported the Arab Fes summit plan and urged all nations which support the Palestinian cause to take "all adequate measures," against those states that encourage Israel to pursue its policy, especially the United States, TANJUG noted. The non-aligned leaders upheld Lebanon's right to sovereignty over all of its territory and urged all countries to support the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces from Lebanese territory. A related Delhi radio report on 12 March added that the summit's participants appealed to Iran and Iraq to end the Gulf war immediately and called upon all those concerned to work toward a settlement of the Afghanistan issue which would ensure that the Afghan people determine their own future without outside interference.

In another development, an eight-member nonaligned committee was formed to achieve a comprehensive, just, and lasting Middle East peace, TANJUG announced on 12 March. The committee "will take over the work of the seven-member Arab committee" whose term will end shortly. According to TANJUG, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat proposed the formation of such a committee before the summit's closing session.

Egypt

Cabinet Reshuffle -- President Husni Mubarak issued a presidential decree on 13 March "effecting a limited Cabinet reshuffle," MENA announced. The decree appoints Cairo Governor Sa'd Mamun as minister of state for local government; Kafr ash-Shaykh Governor Muhammad Najj Shatlah as minister of supplies and internal trade; and chairman of the Board of Directors of the Al-Mahallah al-Kubra Textile Company Muhammad as-Sayyid al-Gharuri as minister of industry and mineral wealth.

Relations With USSR -- Assistant Foreign Minister ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid discussed Egyptian-Soviet relations with Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Baybakov during the Soviet official's stopover at Cairo airport on his return to the Soviet Union from Ethiopia, MENA reported on 12 March.

Relations With PLO -- The PNC statement in Algiers "exceeded all sense of propriety," Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali declared in an 11 March interview in Delhi with Radio Monte Carlo. He added that Egypt views the PNC statement as an "intervention in our domestic affairs which we totally reject."

Arab-UK Affairs

Britain has agreed on the selection of PNC member Walid al-Khalidi to represent the PLO during the seven-member Arab committee's visit to London, the Kuwaiti paper AL-ANBA revealed on 11 March citing informed Palestinian sources in New Delhi. According to a subsequent KUNA report, the British Foreign Office announced on 13 March that Jordan's King Husayn will lead the committee delegation during its London visit. Monitored Jordanian media have not reported this development.

Jordan

Acting Foreign Minister Hasan Ibrahim conveyed the Jordanian Government's "serious concern" to the ambassadors of the UN Security Council permanent member states over the "new Israeli attempt" to destroy the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem, Amman radio reported on 12 March. On behalf of the Jordanian Government, Ibrahim called on the UN Security Council and all international organizations to take the "necessary measures" to stop acts of aggression against the holy places in the occupied Arab territories, the radio added.

PLO Affairs

Officials' Activities -- PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Riyadh on 12 March where he will confer with Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on the results of the Nonaligned Summit Conference and discuss Arab and international issues, SPA reported. PLO deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir arrived in Amman from Syria on 10 March to preside over the Palestinian side during next week's session of the Joint Jordanian-Palestinian Committee, the Amman paper AD-DUSTUR noted on 11 March. In another development, an official Palestinian source announced on 12 March that the PLO Executive Committee will meet in Tunis on 19 March, according to KUNA.

Assassination Attempt -- The PLO accused Mosad of "being responsible" for a 10 March "abortive assassination attempt" on the life of PLO Beirut office director Tawfiq as-Safadi, Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio reported on 11 March. The radio noted that As-Safadi's car was barraged by bullets as he was returning to his home. An official PLO spokesman urged the Lebanese authorities to increase their protection of Palestinians, the radio added.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iranian forces shot down an Iraqi aircraft in the Wal Fajr operational zone, Iranian and Iraqi military communiques broadcast by Tehran and Baghdad radios reported on 13 March.

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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PALESTINIAN MEMBER OF FES ARAB COMMITTEE NAMED

GF121405 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 11 Mar 83 pp 1, 18

[Excerpts] New Delhi -- AL-ANBA' learned from informed Palestinian sources in New Delhi yesterday that it was agreed between the PLO and King Hassan II of Morocco -- who is the chairman of the Arab seven-member committee and was appointed by the Fes summit and commissioned to visit the UN Security Council members to explain the Arab peace plan and to gain their support for it -- that Dr Walid al-Khalidi will represent the PLO in the seven-member committee. The sources stressed to AL-ANBA' that choosing Al-Khalidi represents a solution to the problem that faced the seven-member committee when the British Government refused to receive any Arab delegation that includes a PLO member. This was why the committee's visit to London has been postponed five times.

Walid al-Khalidi is a PNC member, but he is not a member of the Executive Committee nor is he a member of the PLO. He is an outstanding university professor and a Palestinian thinker and is closely related to Yasir 'Arafat. Dr al-Khalidi is well-known in British and American academic circles. He previously lectured at the Oxford University for several years and is still a permanent lecturer at Harvard University as well as a lecturer in political science at the American University of Beirut. Britain has agreed to the selection of Dr al-Khalidi and a new schedule for the seven-member committee's visit to London has been agreed upon. The visit will take place on 17 or 18 March. This is the seventh time [as published] a schedule for the committee's visit to London has been made.

PLO-JORDANIAN POLITICAL MOVES OUTLINED

JN111843 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Report from Amman correspondent Fu'ad Nu'aym on the "It Happened Tomorrow" program -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Jordan believes that President Ronald Reagan's initiative is currently the only practical means to begin the political moves. The next few weeks will witness the results of the Palestinian-Jordanian talks which might give King Husayn the opportunity to declare the formation of the joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation which would enter into negotiations inspired by the U.S. plan. The issues will, at best, take the following course:

1. After a new meeting between Yasir 'Arafat and King Husayn, 'Arafat will submit in writing his commitment to form a Jordanian-Palestinian committee whose members must not be officially affiliated with the PLO. King Husayn will submit commitments concerning the framework of the future Palestinian-Jordanian federation.
2. The Jordanian monarch will visit Washington in April to declare the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement on the Reagan peace plan.
3. Issues will remain suspended until the U.S. Administration obtains from Israel the realization of two basic conditions that would lead to the opening of the negotiations: an Israeli commitment to adhere to a definite plan of withdrawal from Lebanon; and the freezing of the establishment of Jewish settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.
4. When the above two conditions are met, King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat will meet again to approve the final form of the joint delegation and the names of those comprising it.

OPEC REPORTEDLY NEAR PRICE, PRODUCTION AGREEMENT

LD132340 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2311 GMT 13 Mar 83

[By energy correspondent Robert Hutchinson]

[Excerpt] OPEC's exhausted oil ministers tonight looked just one vote away from a long-awaited pricing and production deal.

The cartel's secretary general, Dr Marc Nan Nguena, said after tonight's talks in London: "I have the impression we are near to reaching an agreement which we can finalise tomorrow." He added: "We are going to wind up tomorrow."

OPEC sources said there were only a few final details to iron out at an informal meeting tomorrow morning

But would any deal be honoured by the members? The secretary general said: "If ministers have taken such a long time, it's an assurance that such an agreement will stock."

The full deal -- a five-dollar cut in the official OPEC price down to 29 dollars a barrel and an agreed share-out of the cartel's 17.5 million barrel production -- is expected to be ratified by a snap official meeting which could take just minutes after the days of drama.

Tonight, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates, which posed the biggest obstacles to a production quota deal, met for still further consultation. After nearly three hours, details of the final shareout settlement are not yet known but they began the meeting with Saudi Arabia demanding 5.4 million barrels a day.

Hard-up Venezuela had been offered 1.7 million barrels a day but would accept 1.8 -- down 200,000 [figures as received] on its recent production level. The UAE sought at least 1.3 million but preferred 1.5 million and Kuwait wanted to match her gulf neighbour barrel for barrel.

The OPEC members wanted to sort out how much each would produce in preparation for the day when demand for oil picked up. After months of oil reserves being drawn on, there are now signs of oil companies restocking.

The timing of OPEC's final meeting cuts it fine for chancellor Sir Geoffrey Home, who will be making the budget speech just over 24 hours after the expected agreement. He needs some indication of which way oil prices will be moving to gauge the amount of North Sea tax revenue flowing into his coffers. Whether OPEC will be able to defend its new official benchmark price must be a matter of some doubt.

Despite some discounting in price by some members, the cartel will probably stick to the agreement in the short-term, but much depends on the reaction of the non-OPEC producers like Britain, Mexico and Norway.

Pressure is bound to mount on Britain's state-owned oil trader, British National Oil Corporation, to cut its price below the 30.50 dollars for North Sea oil proposed last month. Already, several main customers of BNOB are preparing to seek a North Sea price of between 29 dollars and 29.50 dollars a barrel.

Such a move would undermine the hard-won OPEC pricing production structure and could prove a catalyst for a downward spiral in oil prices. This would be unwelcome to the British Government who would not want to be seen to be moving against OPEC and to throw the world oil market into further chaos.

There will be no difference at the petrol pumps for British motorists despite the five-dollar cut. Hard-pressed oil companies, losing heavily on the garage forecourts, need a cut of at least eight dollars in the price of oil before breaking even on a gallon of petrol.

THREE MINISTERS CRITICIZED IN ISMAT AS-SADAT CASE

NC101505 Paris AFP in English 1358 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Cairo, March 10 (AFP) -- Former Premier Mustafa Khalil and three other Cabinet ministers currently in office were criticized by the Ethics Court here today in its report on last month's conviction of the brother of the late Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat.

The four men had all testified on behalf of Ismat as-Sadat and members of his family accused of corruption. Ismat as-Sadat and his sons, Tal'at, Jalal, and Muhammad Anwar, were sentenced to preventive detention for a year and had their assets, valued at 125 million dollars, sequestered.

In its report today, the court found the four officials to have been "negligent" and "complacent" with regard to Ismat as-Sadat because of his connection with the former president. They were reproached for allegedly having granted authorizations to Mr as-Sadat and his children that they could have refused.

The authorizations, according to the report, concerned importing 2,500 tons of meat that proved to be spoiled and to have come from animals that had not been slaughtered according to Islamic ritual.

They also centered on administrative exceptions permitting the installation of several telephone lines and the acquisition of construction materials that subsequently appeared on the black market.

In addition to Mr Khalil, who is also vice president of the ruling National Democratic Party, Minister of Industry Fu'ad Abu Zaghlal, Minister of Supply Ahmad Nuh, and Minister of Transport and Communications Sulayman Mutawalli Sulayman were named in the report.

MUBARAK DECREES LIMITED CABINET RESHUFFLE

NC132004 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1945 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Cairo, 13 Mar (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak issued a presidential decree tonight effecting a limited Cabinet reshuffle. The decree appoints Cairo Governor Sad Mamun as minister of state for local government and Kafr Ash-Shaykh Governor Dr Muhammad Naji Shatlah as minister of supplies and internal trade. Shatlah also occupied the post of the vice president of Shabin al-Kawm University. The decree further appoints the chairman of the board of directors of the weaving and textile company in Al-Mahallah al-Kubra, engineer Muhammad as-Sayyid al-Gharuri, as minister of industry and mineral wealth.

Prime Minister Dr Fuad Muhyi ad-Din has stated that the three new ministers will take the constitutional oath before President Husni Mubarak tomorrow morning. He added that this reshuffle will be followed by a limited movement of the governors, which will be announced tomorrow.

According to this limited Cabinet reshuffle, Ahmad Nuh, who occupied the post of minister of supplies and internal trade, and engineer Fu'ad Ibrahim Abu Zaghlal, who occupied the post of the minister of industry and mineral resources, have left the Cabinet. Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din himself held the local government portfolio, which, according to the new reshuffle, will be assumed by Sa'd Ma'mun.

[Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 13 Mar 83 adds the following:

"Dr Fuad Muhyi ad-Din has also stated that the legal reasons on the basis of which judgment has been passed against some officials have been referred to the public prosecutor to determine the responsibility of each individual that has been investigated.")

Swears in New Ministers

NC140933 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Sa'd Ma'mun, minister of state for local government, and Dr Naji Shatlah, minister of supplies and internal trade, this morning took the constitutional oath before President Muhammad Husni Mubarak on the occasion of their appointment to their new posts.

The oath-taking ceremony was attended by Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, Secretary General of the Presidency of the Republic 'Izz ad'Din Mukhtar, Chief Master of Ceremonies Sa'id Hamzah, and Chief Aide de Camp Major General Mahmud al-Masri.

Minister of Industry and Mineral Wealth engineer Muhammad as-Sayyid al-Gharuri will take the constitutional oath before President Husni Mubarak following his return from a minor pilgrimage.

'ISMAT AS-SADAT APPEALS CONVICTION 12 MARCH

NC121740 Paris AFP in English 1323 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Cairo, March 12 (AFP) -- 'Ismat as-Sadat, half brother of the late Egyptian president, today appealed his conviction on corruption charges, officials here announced.

In keeping with procedure, the superior Ethics Court is required to hear his appeal within 30 days.

Mr as-Sadat and three of his sons, Jalal, Tal'at and Muhammad, were sentenced on February 12 to one year's preventive detention and a five-year freeze on their wealth, estimated at 124 million Egyptian pounds (about 725 million dollars) [as received]. He had been charged with massive misappropriation of public funds.

It was also reported today that the court that sentenced him was reviewing the transcript of the trial to determine whether any evidence had been presented that could lead to further charges against Mr as-Sadat.

The Ethics Court that tried Mr as-Sadat does not hand down criminal sentences. The preventive detention sentence can be served in any safe place -- not necessarily a prison -- and under Egyptian law is not a criminal penalty.

During the trial, the prosecution was careful to note that the late President Anwar as-Sadat did not condone his brother's activities.

But there were allusions to what one prosecutor said were sloppy administrative practices during the regime of Mr as-Sadat, who was killed in October, 1981.

'ABD AL-HAMID, USSR'S BAYBAKOV DISCUSS RELATIONS

NC121436 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1420 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Cairo, 12 Mar (MENA) -- Assistant foreign minister, Ambassador ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid discussed Egyptian-Soviet relations with deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Baybakov when the Soviet official stopped over at Cairo airport this afternoon on his way to his country from Addis Ababa.

After the 90-minute meeting, Ambassador 'Abd al-Hamid said that he conveyed to Baybakov an oral message from Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

ARMED FORCES TO HOLD 'BIGGEST' MANEUVERS IN YEARS

NC121740 Cairo MENA in English 1715 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Cairo, March 12 (MENA) -- The Armed Forces will open tomorrow morning their biggest maneuvers for years, designed to test their absorption of newly obtained weapons and equipment.

The maneuvers, called "Dawn," will last for several days and will use all kinds of air drops and parachuting, storm troops, electronic warfare, and live ammunition. Defence Minister Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah will review the final phase of the maneuvers on March 15 and 16.

'ALI RETURNS TO CAIRO FROM NEW DELHI 13 MARCH

NC130646 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali returned to Cairo from New Delhi this morning after heading the Egyptian delegation to the nonaligned foreign ministers meetings.

'Ali will submit to President Husni Mubarak a report on the contacts he held in India and on the results of the Nonaligned Summit Conference held in the Indian capital.

SAUDI FLIGHT RESUMED AFTER BOMB SCARE

NC140754 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0734 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Cairo, 14 Mar (MENA) -- A Saudi airliner made an emergency landing at Cairo airport at 0300 today after its pilot asked for the airport authorities' permission to land because a hostess had found a note written in German on a roll of toilet paper in a water closet. The note read: "the bomb will explode."

Immediately upon receiving the plane's report, the airport authorities called the police, ground services, the fire brigade and ambulances to make the necessary advance preparations for landing the plane. The runway was cleared and the plane landed safely and was parked at a secondary runway. All the passengers were then evacuated from the plane.

The plane is still being searched to ascertain whether there is a bomb on board. The plane, a Telstar, with 167 passengers of various nationalities and a crew of 15 on board, was flying in Egyptian airspace on the Jidda-London flight.

The Saudi plane that made an emergency landing at Cairo airport at dawn today took off at 1030 today following a 7-and-1/2-hour delay. Airport explosives experts carried out a meticulous search of both aircraft and passengers. However, no bombs were found during this search.

FRENCH TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES IN CAIRO 13 MARCH

NC132125 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2114 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Cairo, 13 Mar (MENA) -- French Minister of State for Foreign Trade Michel Jobert arrived in Cairo tonight for a 2-day visit to Egypt during which he will open the French Pavillion in Cairo's international fair. The French minister will meet with Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Dr Mustafa as-Sa'id, who welcomed him on arrival at the airport, along with some other Egyptian officials.

AL-JUMAYYIL CHAIRS MEETING ON TALKS WITH ISRAEL

NC111346 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] At noon today, President Amin al-Jumayyil chaired a meeting of members of the political operations room and the Lebanese delegation to the negotiations to acquaint himself with the results of the last two negotiations sessions held in Khaldah and Netanya this week.

It has been decided to prepare a full dossier on the Lebanese attitude. The dossier will be sent to Foreign Minister Salim to help him during the discussions he will hold in Washington and some European capitals.

A source in the Lebanese delegation to the negotiations has affirmed that none of the delegation's members will go to Washington and that Lebanon adheres to the paper which Ambassador Philip Habib conveyed to Israel.

Diplomatic sources say that the object of the Israeli delegation's departure for Washington is to contain Ambassador Habib's mission in the area. They expect Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and his delegation to return to Tel Aviv on Tuesday.

WEINBERGER MESSAGE TO AL-JUMAYYIL REPORTED

NC111916 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] In a message to President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger affirmed today that U.S. President Ronald Reagan is determined to help Lebanon regain its sovereignty. He also commended President al-Jumayyil's efforts, pointing to the great progress he has made in building the Lebanese Army.

Weinberger affirmed the U.S. Administration's full support for President al-Jumayyil and wished the Lebanese people peace and stability.

'INFORMED SOURCE' ON NEGOTIATIONS, WITHDRAWALS

NC120817 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] At a time when (Yosi' Ben Shari), an Israeli military intelligence officer who has served in Lebanon, has stated that he is optimistic that an agreement will soon be reached between Lebanon and Israel, an informed source in Beirut has revealed that U.S. envoy Philip Habib has received from Lebanon a clear and specific stand pertaining to all matters on the agenda and the maximum Lebanon can offer, but that he will not be able to bring the negotiations out of the dark tunnel. The source attributed this to the Israelis' sensitivity toward Habib, who has flown to California. The Lebanese side at the time thought that Habib had lost hope regarding the possibility of achieving progress in the negotiations.

The source pointed out that the Lebanese side has placed all its confidence in the U.S. negotiating partner, especially since President Reagan had promised and emphasized that withdrawals would be achieved before the end of last year. But 3 months of the current year have already elapsed, and the promise still has not been fulfilled.

The source affirmed that the U.S. side is still holding to its promise and seeking to oust all the foreign forces from Lebanon as quickly as possible.

The source regarded President Amin al-Jumayyil's visit to New Delhi and his meetings with a number of Arab states' leaders and officials as having been necessary. The source observed that President al-Jumayyil's meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad was successful and that Al-Jumayyil felt that President al-Asad is eager to ensure the withdrawal of the Israelis from Lebanon.

The informed source said that he expected comprehensive withdrawals from Lebanon to take place very soon, probably toward the end of this month, but that the matter still depends on the results of the meetings which the U.S. secretary of state is to hold with the Israeli foreign minister and his accompanying delegation, which includes the chairman of the committee on withdrawals.

SALAM ASSIGNED TASK IN U.S., MAKES STATEMENT

NC121325 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] In light of the successive moves that are being made by the government and that are being carried out in the Lebanese arena within the framework of the diplomatic consultations which the United States is holding with the Israeli side in Washington and in light of the reports reaching Beirut on the results of the discussions being held in the U.S. capital between the U.S. Administration and Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and his accompanying delegation, President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil held a meeting at 0900 today. It was attended by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, Former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam, Finance Minister 'Adil Hamiyah, Ambassador Chassan Tuwayni, Presidential Adviser Dr Wadi' Haddad, Staff Brigadier General 'Abbas Hamdan, and Staff Brigadier General Munir Rhayyim.

During the meeting the president decided to form a delegation to be led by Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam as President al-Jumayyil's personal envoy to Washington. Salam will take a message with him from his excellency the president for President Reagan and support the contacts and consultations which Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim is conducting by holding contacts with U.S. officials at the White House, the State Department and Congress in view of the friendly relations Prime Minister Salam has within the U.S. Administration and circles.

This move embodies the president's determination, expressed in New Delhi, not to let the world rest unless Lebanon finds rest from the crisis existing in its arena.

The delegation Prime Minister Salam is heading includes Minister Hamiyah, Ambassador Tuwayni, Dr Haddad, Staff Brig Gen Hamdan and Staff Brig Gen Rhayyim. The delegation left for Washington at noon.

Among other things, the task of the delegation is to put the U.S. public and officials in the true picture of the situation in Lebanon and to bolster the government's view on the proposal in the Lebanese-Israeli negotiations. It is known that the Israeli side is trying to influence the U.S. Administration and win its sympathy. The delegation's task also includes barring the way to Israel's attempts to relink the Lebanese issue with the Middle East crisis.

Upon leaving President al-Jumayyil's house, Prime Minister Salam made the following statement:

[Begin recording] One's health always becomes stronger when it is necessary to serve the country. Their excellencies the president and the prime minister have expressed the desire that I be the president's special envoy to the United States during the present circumstances. Personal adviser Faruq [name indistinct] will be with me. A delegation is going to the United States to join the foreign minister, who is there today [as heard].

The delegation consists of a number of persons from every level to follow up matters. My presence as representative of his excellency the president will perhaps meet certain useful purposes with regard to the subject I have (?mentioned).

[Question] Can your visit to Washington be regarded as [word indistinct] that the Lebanese-Israeli negotiations have reached a very sensitive and delicate phase in the present circumstances?

[Answer] The negotiations are the concern of the negotiators and of the government officials. As I have said, the delegation is led by the foreign minister, who received a special invitation from his U.S. counterpart. But I am going there in a different capacity -- to work for Lebanon's interests in the present circumstances and, especially, to help in bringing about the withdrawal of the occupation forces.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister: Has his excellency the president given you a message for President Reagan?

[Answer] Certainly, I have a message from his excellency the president for President Reagan on matters that concern Lebanon.

[Question] Can you tell us the contents of the message?

[Answer] You should ask President Reagan after he has received the message.

[Question] Will you be staying in Washington a long time, and when are you going?

[Answer] Of course, I am not going to the United States for fun. I have a task to perform. If I am able to perform this task in a short time, I would not stay there long.

[Question] What about the date of your departure?

[Answer] At noon today, God willing.

[Question] We wish you success.

[Answer] I will be going on the same plane as the delegation. [end recording]

Further Comments

NC121330 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Upon leaving Beirut airport [for Washington] at 1320 today, [former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam made the following statement:

[Begin recording] All that we can expect is that we will make every possible effort for the sake of Lebanon's interests, especially the removal of the occupying enemy from Lebanese territory.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister: Do you have a message from His Excellency President al-Jumayyil for President Reagan, in your capacity as the personal representative of President al-Jumayyil?

[Answer] This is becoming repetitive. I told you in the morning that I am going as a personal representative of his excellency the president and that I have a message from his excellency the president for President Reagan.

[Question] A final question: What is the extent of the coincidence between your presence in the U.S. capital and Minister Salim's current visit to Washington?

[Answer] Certainly, cooperation will be complete in the interest of Lebanon.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister: Does Lebanon [words indistinct] pressure by the United States on Israel to expedite withdrawals from Lebanon?

[Answers] I hope that the United States will continue with the policy which it has taken upon itself -- to liberate Lebanon from every illegal soldier on its territory.
[end recording]

PRIME MINISTER AL-WAZZAN ON TALKS IN U.S.

NC121614 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] At the press conference that Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan held before noon today, the prime minister affirmed that Lebanon refuses to pursue the course of partial withdrawals because withdrawals of this sort harm Lebanon's interests.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan spoke of the task of the Lebanese delegation to Washington. He said: The useful work that this delegation seeks to do in Washington would be beneficial to the Lebanese negotiators. The prime minister then reiterated that the negotiations have not moved to Washington.

The following is a recording of the press conference:

[Begin recording] [Al-Wazzan] Information has become available to us about the atmosphere that is prevailing in Washington. In Washington, the U.S. Administration is holding ample discussions and consultations concerning our Lebanese cause and concerning the situation in the Middle East in general. This information has made it incumbent on us to hold quick consultations among ourselves. As I said following my return from New Delhi, we can no longer miss any opportunity. On the contrary, it is imperative that we benefit from all opportunities. Even more, we must explore all avenues in order to achieve that which is useful for our Lebanese issue. Furthermore, his excellency the president has said: We will not rest and we will not let the world rest before our issue is resolved.

Therefore, the information that we have received has prompted us to make a quick decision to reinforce the Lebanese experts in Washington in a manner that would enable us to generate new momentum for the Lebanese cause and to increase its chances of being understood and adopted by influential and effective quarters in Washington. Thus, His Excellency [former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam has been entrusted with carrying a special letter to President Reagan, with continuing to lend support for the discussions that were initiated by [Foreign and Expatriates Affairs] Minister Salim and with contributing a delegation to reinforce the Lebanese delegation that Minister Salim had originally formed during his contacts. This reinforcement has been effected by forming Salam's delegation of Minister 'Adil Hamiyah, Ambassador Ghassan Tuwayni, and Dr Wadi' Haddad, in addition to two representatives of the Lebanese Army, who will be consulted about the military affairs that might arise during the consultations which will be held and in the course of the efforts which will be exerted in Washington.

We hope that this delegation and this new Lebanese presence will be able to bring about for us the results that will prove satisfactory to us and that will consolidate our cause at its present difficult juncture. As I have said, we can no longer afford to miss any opportunity. It is imperative that we all work and that we all move. I am one of those who believe that movement is a blessing. Furthermore, we hope that these moves and this new activity will prove useful for our salvation.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] This is what we reject, what we refuse to accept, and what we want to confront. Pursuance of the course of partial withdrawals entails harm for Lebanon's highest interests. Therefore, we have refused to go along with this plan and a considerable part of this Lebanese delegation's task lies in rejecting any inclination in this direction.

[Question] In this case, does this mean that the Lebanese delegation will enjoy full negotiating powers in Washington?

[Answer] I hope that this delegation will not be mixed up with the negotiating process. This delegation has nothing to do with the negotiating process as such, although the useful work that this delegation aspires to would eventually prove beneficial to the Lebanese negotiators. However, this delegation will not take the place of the Lebanese negotiators. It [the negotiating authority] will be restricted to Beirut, just as it has begun [as heard].

[Question] [Words indistinct]

[Answer] There has been no transfer of these negotiations. I have said that there is an atmosphere which has begun to appear before our eyes. We cannot but face all possibilities and act on all fronts. We do not want to leave an avenue unexplored. It is imperative for us at this juncture, and while our time is running out, to be present at all places where the Lebanese issue is being discussed. If these negotiations are of a political nature, then all our actions -- day and night -- are of a political nature. At the Nonaligned Conference, we carried out political action and all our actions up to this time are of a political nature. All our present moves everywhere are of a political nature. We are making all these moves in all domains -- and how in Washington. However, Minister Salim began these moves in Paris. He will also pass through London and Rome. All these things are of a political nature and they will ultimately prove beneficial for Lebanon.

The venue of the negotiating table is known. The persons who sit at this table are also known. But action for the sake of the Lebanese cause is restricted by neither venue nor date. We make preparations for this action at all venues and on all dates.

[Question] [Words indistinct]

[Answer] We are not alone in the field. There are [other] parties to the problem from which we are suffering. If these parties are working, then it is our duty to work, too. We will not leave the field free for others to work singlehandedly in it. It is incumbent on us to discharge our duty in all places and at all times.

[Question] Your Excellency, Mr Prime Minister: Do you expect an agreement to be concluded, or an agreement to be reached on the outlines of an agreement in the area before the [presumably U.S.] elections?

[Answer] This delegation has no task outside the framework which I have specified.

[Question] [Words indistinct] question on tripartite meetings will be held?

[Answer] Never, there will be no tripartite meetings. [end recording]

BEGINNING OF SALIM-SHULTZ TALKS REPORTED

NC122201 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] In Washington, Foreign and Expatriates Affairs Minister Dr Elie Salim began at 2100 Beirut time his talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on the acceleration of the negotiations on the withdrawal of the foreign forces from Lebanon. Secretary of State Shultz will meet tomorrow, Sunday, with the Israeli Foreign Minister, Yitzhaq Shamir.

Salim on Meeting With Shultz

NC122301 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2205 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Washington, 12 Mar (MENA) -- Following his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz tonight, Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salim said that he believes that there is an opportunity for peace in the Middle East and in Lebanon and that the success in concluding peace in Lebanon will, as he believes, make the achievement of peace in the Middle East possible in the not distant future.

He said that such an opportunity will not be repeated many times in the history of peoples and that the U.S. commitment and its participation in the negotiations as a full partner is a commitment of utmost importance. He added: We feel with confidence that President Reagan's commitment and the efforts of Secretary of State Shultz will make it possible to reach an agreement regarding Lebanon and subsequently an agreement on solving the Middle East crisis.

Minister Salim noted that at his meeting with George Shultz, which lasted 2 and 1/2 hours, he outlined Lebanon's views on the current negotiations with Israel and the United States.

On the possibility of meeting with Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir in Washington, the Lebanese foreign minister said: I do not intend to meet with Shamir and Shamir does not expect to meet with me. He added: We are here for consultations with George Shultz and this is what Shamir will do. This is the method that will be followed at present and there is no plan or idea to bring the Lebanese and the Israeli delegations together at one negotiating table.

The Lebanese minister said that he would hold further meetings with George Shultz and that it will be possible to solve the existing problems if there is goodwill for reaching an agreement.

Dr Elie Salim said in his statements that the Middle East peoples have suffered a great deal from wars and they are prepared for civilized coexistence. He said there are leaders in the Arab world who are prepared and desire to achieve a secure and just peace that will achieve dignity for all peoples.

He added: Lebanon in particular has suffered more than others from the results and consequences of the wars in the area. Lebanon offered 100,000 martyrs. It was destroyed by wars and its sons have been dispersed. It is worthy of living in peace and in its capacity as a democratic state it deserves the support of the big democratic powers, particularly the United States. He reiterated that there is a good opportunity for an agreement if the other parties show realism and a desire for peace. He expressed the hope that all parties desire to achieve peace. He said that there are difficulties and fears by some parties, but he said he believes that these can be overcome.

Salim Briefs Al-Jumayyil

NC131725 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim has briefed President Amin al-Jumayyil on the results of the discussions he has held [in Washington] so far and on the outcome of his first meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

Minister Salim has given the Lebanese officials a description of the atmosphere prevailing in the U.S. Administration and conveyed the U.S. determination to end the Lebanese crisis, conclude a Lebanese-Israeli agreement, and start the withdrawal of the foreign forces from Lebanon. Salim pointed out that U.S. Administration officials are holding intensive contacts to achieve a draft formula on a timetable for the withdrawals, because the time factor is pressing and therefore the withdrawals must start this month.

'Atmosphere of Optimism' Prevails

NC140745 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] All attention is focused on Washington, and the next few days -- or perhaps hours -- will be pregnant with surprises -- and happy surprises, as everyone hopes.

While Washington appears today more than at any other time before to be the one that decides as far as the Lebanese crisis is concerned, there is a suitable opportunity now to translate this into reality. Otherwise, Washington will assume responsibility for failure or laxness -- not to say collusion -- toward a chronic crisis. Washington knows more than anyone else that it is the key to peace or war in the whole Middle East.

At this moment, the U.S. capital appears serious and is maintaining its pressure for a solution that will be agreeable to Lebanon and that maintains its sovereignty, independence, and rights.

An atmosphere of optimism has prevailed in parliamentary and political circles in the past 2 days. In an interview with MONDAY MORNING magazine, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil [Phalangist Party leader] expected the Israeli-U.S.-Lebanese talks in Washington to result in a timetable for total withdrawal of the foreign forces from Lebanon. He expressed the belief that an important decision will be taken in this meeting in Washington. He added: I think that Philip Habib will bring a formula and a timetable for withdrawal.

While former Prime Minister Rashid Karami has affirmed that the achievement of Israeli withdrawal is a direct U.S. responsibility, an informed source said that this March is the month of solution for the Lebanese crisis. If this becomes impossible for one reason or another, Lebanon will have to wait for a comprehensive solution of the Middle East crisis.

It is known that Lebanon is trying hard to separate its crisis from the Middle East crisis. The intensive activity it is undertaking on the international level is to achieve this purpose. Lebanon's activity in the direction of Washington also aims at storming the Pentagon, the State Department, the information media, all official sectors, and public opinion to win support for Lebanon's position. These tasks are distributed among the members of the Lebanese delegation, since everyone of them has friends within the U.S. Administration, especially former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam who has seized all opportunities, particularly after the Israeli invasion, to win support for the government.

HADDAD PROCLAIMS ALLEGIANCE TO LEBANESE 'LEGITIMACY'

NC140714 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0603 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Major Haddad has commented on the exclusive interview that the leader of the Lebanese Phalangist Party, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil, has granted to the English-language magazine MONDAY MORNING -- to be published in today's edition -- in which Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil has praised the patriotism and actions of free Lebanon commander Major Haddad. The Phalangist Party leader has described Maj Haddad as an officer with proven ability and with commendable and admirable actions.

In commenting on such an equitable statement made about a man of the caliber of Major Haddad by a man of the caliber of Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil, Maj Haddad has said: We thank Pierre al-Jumayyil for bestowing his great confidence on us and for his appreciation of our actions. We realize that Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil has devoted all his life to serving the homeland -- to the extent that he has sacrificed the most cherished thing he has and has offered his son, the late Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil, an offering and a martyr for the sake of the homeland. This offering amounted to nothing more than an incentive that prompted him to adhere even more to Lebanon. Therefore, we are not surprised to hear a man of his caliber appreciating the others, who have served and who still serve Lebanon in all faithfulness.

"Therefore, and because the Lebanese Government is now in trustworthy hands, we proclaim to all that we place ourselves, our armed forces, and all our potentials at the disposal of the regime and of legitimacy, and that we stand prepared to implement any orders, instructions, or demands made by the state on us. We will accept no one settling our question and our case other than the Lebanese legitimacy stemming from the Lebanese people -- a legitimacy for whose sake we have made and we still make sacrifices.

In connection with the compulsory service of the flag, Maj Haddad said: Out of our desire to contribute to the success of the step taken to implement the service of the flag [law], we ask all the sons of free Lebanon who are affected by this service to respond to this call and to report at the Sidon conscription center, without fabricating any excuses. We also permit the soldiers of the free Lebanon army, to whom the conscription terms apply, to be demobilized from the free Lebanon army and to respond to the call of the flag service, unless a special order is issued by the Lebanese Army Command exempting them from service on the grounds that service with the free Lebanon Army substitutes the flag service.

IDF MAINTAINS ROADBLOCKS; CLASH IN TRIPOLI

NC140824 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] The Beirut-Sidon road is now witnessing heavy congestion at As-Sa'diyat and Khaldah because of the roadblocks which the Israeli forces are still maintaining on the coastal road following yesterday's two incidents in which 3 Israelis, including 2 officers, were killed and 11 others were wounded.

Meanwhile, the shops in Tripoli closed this morning as a result of the repeated security incidents. Security sources have reported that an exchange of small arms fire took place in the city, particularly in the commercial center, between two local organizations. 'Abd al-Hamid al-Masri was killed, and Muhammad Mahmud al-Jisr was seriously wounded in this clash. Gunmen were also seen in the commercial area and outside party offices.

INFORMATION MINISTER ON 'SYNCHRONIZED WITHDRAWAL'

JN091243 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] In a statement published today in the Lebanese magazine AS-SAYYAD, Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad stressed that Syria does not object to a synchronized withdrawal of the Syrian and Israeli forces from Lebanon. He added that Syria is ready to receive U.S. Middle East envoy Philip Habib if he wishes.

Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad said that Damascus is ready to do anything that would help put an end to the Israeli occupation of Lebanon. He called on the Lebanese people, with all their factions, to close their ranks in order to confront the Israeli danger which is threatening their country's unity.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES CABLE FROM AL-QADHDHAFI

JN101805 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has received a cable of thanks from his brother Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September Revolution, for Syria's support for Libya against U.S. provocations and threats. The following is the text of the cable:

Your country's support for the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah against the U.S. provocations and threats, a support which was voiced by your representative during the recent UN Security Council meetings, has greatly impressed us. I am pleased to express to you our gratitude for and appreciation of this stand in support of right and justice against the arrogance of U.S. imperialism, whose policy has always been characterized by provocation and threats to peoples who reject and resist campaigns of hegemony and ambition which the United States is seeking to achieve by various methods, thus violating all international charters, norms, and sound behavior. Wishing you happiness and progress and prosperity for your fraternal people.

AL-ASAD RETURNS HOME FROM NEW DELHI 11 MARCH

JN112126 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Excerpts] President Hafiz al-Asad returned to Damascus tonight from New Delhi after participating in the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference of the nonaligned heads of state and government.

Returning with the president were the members of the Syrian delegation to the summit, except 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who stayed behind to attend the concluding session of the summit.

PALESTINE BROADCAST ON AL-AQSA INCIDENT

JN130936 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Palestine broadcast: Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Every now and then the Zionists commit an act of aggression against Al-Aqsa Mosque. First they started digging underneath it and around its walls, thus threatening the building itself. When the mosque was set on fire they said that a mad Zionist had done it. Later they started to expand their aggression to the sanctity of the mosque and to attack those performing prayers. Now an attempt to settle inside the mosque has taken place through collective action in which tens of racist Zionists participated. These Zionists said that by occupying the mosque, they aim to convert it into a center for religious studies. Every time, the Israeli authorities claim they have taken action against the aggressors.

These measures are formal ones and are not even comparable to the measures that they take against an Arab boy in the West Bank who hurls a stone at a Zionist military vehicle. This shows the collusion between the Zionist authorities and the Zionist gangs which commit aggression on Al-Aqsa Mosque. The Zionists' ultimate objective is to destroy the mosque and build Solomon's Temple on its ruins. In order to achieve this, the Zionists realize that there is a link between the destruction of Al-Aqsa Mosque and the emptying of the Palestinian territory of its Arab inhabitants. Therefore, there is a relationship between the Zionist repressive measures which are aimed at the expulsion of the Palestinians from their homeland on the one hand, and the aggressions on Al-Aqsa Mosque and the increasing Zionist settlements in the West Bank on the other hand.

All these practices are carried out through the Zionist Judaization policy which is supervised by the Zionist government. This government assigns roles to the organs and racist organizations belonging to it.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH DPRK

JN121554 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1450 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Damascus, 12 Mar (SANA) -- A party cooperation agreement was signed here today for the years 1983 and 1984 between the Ba'th Party delegation under Comrade Mahmud az-Zu'bi, Ba'th Party Regional Command member and People's Assembly speaker, and the Korean Workers Party [KWP] delegation under Comrade Hwang Chang-Yop; secretary of the KWP Central Committee and DPRK Supreme People's Assembly chairman.

On this occasion, Comrade Chang-Yop praised the Syrian people's struggle against imperialism and Zionism and the great achievements made in Syria under the leadership of the Ba'th Party and its secretary general; Comrade Hafiz al-Asad. He also praised the growing relations between the two parties and peoples; affirming that the cooperation agreement signed by the two parties will deeply contribute to promoting these relations.

Comrade Mahmud az-Zu'bi affirmed that DPRK-Syrian relations will serve the two countries' common objectives and interests in supporting the world liberation movement and the struggle of all peoples for their independence and freedom.

AL-AHMAR RECEIVES USSR AMBASSADOR 12 MARCH

JN121427 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1345 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Damascus, 12 Mar (SANA) -- Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Ba'th Party, this morning received USSR Ambassador in Damascus Vladimir Ivanovich Yukhin. During the meeting, they reviewed the relations between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the CPSU and the progress made in the implementation of the cooperation programs between the two parties in the two friendly countries.

The two sides also reviewed the political developments in the region and the two countries' stands toward them.

SHAMIR ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON, COMMENTS

TAl12108 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says the Israeli-Lebanese negotiations have come to a critical juncture. He made this statement on his arrival early today in Washington, where he will meet with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. Connie Lon reports:

[Begin recording] [Lon] Foreign Minister Shamir arrived in Washington very early in the morning to tell a small news conference that Lebanese negotiations have reached a crucial stage:

[Shamir] Our negotiations with Lebanon [word indistinct] have reached an important stage, and we felt it necessary to review them with the United States Government in an effort to find maximum understanding and coordination.

[Lon] When asked whether he would like to meet with the Lebanese foreign minister, also in Washington, Mr Shamir said: Maybe. He also insisted the United States and Israel continue to share the same goals of secure borders and restoration of Lebanese sovereignty.

Although the latest talks represent a new and intensified degree of American involvement in the Mideast situation, President Reagan was not asked any questions about the Middle East in a news conference he just held at the White House. Connie Lon in Washington. [end recording]

'Coordinate' Positions With U.S.

TAl21720 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will confer privately tomorrow with his U.S. counterpart. Senior officials from both countries will also meet. Israeli sources have said that Shamir did not come in order to negotiate, but to coordinate positions with the United States on matters pertaining to the Lebanon negotiations. They added that Israel truly and sincerely wishes to leave Lebanon, but only under good conditions that would ensure its northern border as well as neighborly relations with Lebanon. In his talks with Shultz, Shamir also plans to raise the matter of the Soviet missiles in Syria.

Talks With Shultz

TAl40542 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will continue his talks in Washington with Secretary of State George Shultz today and may even meet with President Reagan. Shamir conferred with George Shultz for 4 and 1/2 hours last night, after which he said: There is substantial identity in the two parties' thinking and the positions will no doubt grow even closer in the course of the talks.

The foreign minister presented to his U.S. counterpart Israel's demands [derishot] for security arrangements and the nature of the future relations with Lebanon. Here is a report from Washington by Shalom Qital:

[Begin recording] Emerging from the meeting with the U.S. secretary of state, Shamir expressed hope that the Israeli-U.S. positions will become closer at the end of the talks.

[Shamir] I can only say that the talks were conducted in a good atmosphere and with good intentions, and I hope that later on in the course of the discussions and deliberations tomorrow, the positions of the parties will grow closer together.

[Qital] Israeli sources noted that the fact that the Lebanese foreign minister was in Washington was not at all mentioned in the talks, and Shamir said he was not hurt by the fact that the Lebanese foreign minister was summoned to the United States in along with his own visit.

[Shamir] I emphasized that these talks are not intended to replace the negotiations with Lebanon, which will continue irrespective of the results of these talks, which are aimed at coordinating positions between the United States and Israel.

[Qital] But against the foreign minister and his party's report, an ABC network correspondent quoted a senior U.S. official who said that Israel is trying to gain time in order to forestall King Husayn's joining the negotiations. As long as there is no withdrawal from Lebanon, the official is quoted as having said, Israel can continue to beef up the settlements.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Avi Pazner, who is accompanying the foreign minister, totally rejected these remarks and told us that the report is entirely unfounded, as Israel is interested in reaching a swift arrangement of the Lebanese problem. However, Pazner added, naturally, Israel will never agree to leave Lebanon without appropriate security arrangements. Pazner said that in the talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and his aides, there was not even a hint that the administration has any complaint or argument like the one ABC attributed to the senior U.S. official. [end recording]

More on Talks

TA140640 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] The United States insists on an Israeli withdrawal from all parts of Lebanon. Secretary of State George Shultz explained this in no uncertain terms to Minister Shamir last night in a meeting that lasted 4 and 1/2 hours. He also rejected Israel's demand [derishat] for establishing observation posts in southern Lebanon. Rafi Mann reports:

[Begin recording] Last night, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir talked with his U.S. host, George Shultz, for 4 and 1/2 hours, part of which was in private. The major part of the meeting was devoted to the representation of Israel's positions on the subject of the security arrangements for southern Lebanon and the nature of the proper neighborly relations Israel wishes to implement after the withdrawal of foreign forces.

In additional meetings scheduled for today, it is expected that Secretary Shultz will present U.S. proposals, but already last night he emphasized to Shamir that the United States believes the Lebanese Army will be able to undertake the security responsibility for the southern part of the country immediately upon the IDF withdrawal. Therefore, the United States opposes any Israeli presence in Lebanon, even in a limited scope. There is no need for that, Shultz explained, and at any rate, this would infringe on Lebanon's sovereignty.

Minister Shamir, on the other hand, argued that Israel believes that the Lebanese will be unable to undertake total exclusive responsibility and control over the south in the next few months, which is why an IDF presence in observation stations is essential, at least for some time.

This, then, is one of the gaps in the positions of the parties, and it is by no means the only one. ABC-TV last night quoted a senior U.S. official who expressed pessimism about the chances of bridging the gaps between Israel and Lebanon. The official, whose name was not disclosed, argued that Israel is not interested in leaving Lebanon, but only gaining time, and it simultaneously wants to continue to set up settlements in the territories and thus prevent the peace process from embracing others as well.

I was told that such remarks were not heard in the meeting itself, and the opposite is true. Secretary Shultz mentioned the IDF wounded from the ambush in Lebanon yesterday, and told Minister Shamir: I am convinced that you have no interest in staying in Lebanon for long.

Today, as will be recalled, another round of talks will be held. Secretary Shultz will first meet with the Lebanese delegation headed by Foreign Minister Elie Salim, and then with Minister Shamir.

Last night, the Israeli foreign minister was asked for his reaction to the fact that the Lebanese foreign minister was also conducting parallel talks in Washington:

[Shamir] This is a matter involving the Americans and the Lebanese. It has nothing to do with us and does not harm us. I can only say that the talks were conducted in a good atmosphere and with good intentions. I hope that later on in the course of the deliberations and discussions the parties' positions will become closer to each other.

[Mann] Last night there were contacts between the White House and the Israeli Embassy to set up a meeting between President Reagan and Minister Shamir, possibly today. This is Rafi Mann in Washington. [end recording]

KIRKPATRICK GIVES BEGIN 'MESSAGE' FROM REAGAN

TA141003 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0952 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick today transmitted a message from President Reagan to the prime minister. The prime minister's media affairs adviser, Uri Porat, described the message as most warm and friendly, and it has been reported that it deals primarily with the Jerusalem conference on Soviet Jewry. The message opens with "Dear Menahem" and closes with "Yours, Ron." The content of the message will apparently be published soon.

Our correspondent Moshe Hakohen reports that the Lebanese issue was also broached at the meeting between Mr Begin and the U.S. ambassador. The prime minister outlined the Israeli position and the reasons Israel attributes to the postponement of the swift conclusion of the negotiations over an arrangement in Lebanon.

After the meeting, which lasted more than the original time allotted for it, the ambassador said that she discussed general world problems with the prime minister and said it was a most warm and friendly meeting.

AT-TALI'AH ON MUBARAK ANTI-PLO CAMPAIGN

JN141030 Jerusalem AT-TALI'AH in Arabic 10 Mar 83 p 12

[Unattributed column entitled "Mubarak's Threats Against the PLO Reveal His True Fact"]

[Text] It was not strange that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak expressed his great disappointment over the resolutions adopted at the 16th session of the Palestine National Council [PNC]. What was strange is that he considered those parts of the resolutions which condemned the Camp David accords as interference in Egypt's internal affairs. Accordingly, he embarked on a feverish campaign of instigation against the PLO and the Palestinian people.

In a speech at his "national" party's congress before leaving for the nonaligned summit in New Delhi, Mubarak threatened to expel 40,000 Palestinians from Egypt. He said: I am sounding the alarm bell once and twice; I am also addressing a preliminary warning to the PLO. He added: Once we begin, these measures will not stop regardless of the results. Mubarak also attacked the political report that was read by Faruq Qaddumi at the PNC session and said: We do not accept the allegations made about Egypt by those persons in Algiers.

Every listener or reader of Mubarak's speech asks: Who is interfering in the other side's internal affairs? Is it the one who is trying to impose contracts and agreements on another people or that one who refuses to have such contracts and agreements imposed on him?

Observers note in this regard that what Mubarak calls PLO interference in Egypt's internal affairs is, in fact, a response to the attempts being made to interfere in the Palestinians' internal affairs and to draw up their future through the Camp David accords and the autonomy plan to which this ruler and his partners adhere and which they are seeking to impose on this people.

The PNC resolutions have surprised Husni Mubarak and those who wagered on the PLO's retreat into a mere facade through which the reactionary demands can be directly or indirectly peddled. The rejection of Reagan's plan was evidence of the rejection of all utterances and ideas on the need to sell the Palestinian national independence under the slogan of saving what can be saved.

Therefore, Mubarak lost his nerve and showed himself as he really is; namely, a small servant of the imperialist interests, no matter how high he and the others raised their voices on the need for Egypt's return to the Arab fold and no matter how warm his meeting with his cohorts was behind the scenes of the nonaligned summit in New Delhi.

Signing the Camp David accords, abiding by all that is issued by Reagan, defining the Palestinian people's rights within the U.S. policy lines, and working blatantly against the Palestinian people's arms and aspirations for liberation and independence, are in themselves interference in the affairs of the entire region. The reply to this interference, as cited in the recent PNC session resolutions, is the natural right of a people defending itself. The simplest rules of self-defense allow this people, and others, to have this right. We say this, of course, if the call to confront the Camp David accords is considered interference in Egypt's internal affairs and not solidarity with and support for its sovereignty and independence.

LEBANESE YOUTH SHOT ESCAPING DETENTION

TA111612 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] This morning IDF soldiers shot and killed a Lebanese youth who tried to escape from detention. He was suspected of belonging to a terrorist organization and was detained by the soldiers. When he tried to escape, shots were fired at him. He was mortally wounded and died later.

IDF, MARINES EXCHANGE WORDS, 'NUDGES' IN BEIRUT

TA121717 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] This morning there were sharp exchanges of words that later developed into nudging between IDF soldiers and U.S. soldiers from the multinational force near the Ar-Rayhan University in East Beirut. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that 14 U.S. Marines left on patrol from the area under the multinational force's control to the area under the IDF's control east of the railroad tracks. The IDF soldiers demanded [darshu] that they leave the place.

The Americans claimed they had permission to enter the area, but when it transpired that this was not so, they were asked in strong terms to go back to the area under their control.

CEASE-FIRE VIOLATED IN LEBANON 13 MARCH

TA131423 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1417 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] At noon today small arms fire was directed at an IDF position in the Kamid al-Lawz region, in the eastern sector of Lebanon, from the territory under Syrian control. There were no casualties. Our correspondent in the north, Menahem Horowitz, reports that the soldiers at the position returned fire at the source. Let us note that this is the first time in a long while that the cease-fire has been violated in that sector.

7 SOLDIERS INJURED DURING AMBUSH NEAR SIDON

TA130948 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0945 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Seven IDF soldiers were injured this morning when light weapons fire and an RPG were fired from an ambush at an IDF patrol moving north of Sidon. The IDF spokesman announced that fire was returned at the source of the firing and the injured soldiers were evacuated to a hospital. The IDF units in the area began a search. This was the IDF spokesman's announcement.

TWO IDF SOLDIERS WOUNDED NEAR TYRE 13 MAR

TA132008 Jeruslaem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] The IDF spokesman has reported that this evening two IDF soldiers were wounded by small arms fire shot from an ambush at a patrol north of Tyre. This occurred at about 1715 GMT. The patrol returned fire and began combing operations.

CARTER, JURIST ARGUE OVER PALESTINIAN ISSUE

TA111412 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 11 Mar 83 p 3

[Report by political correspondent Ilan Kfir]

[Text] A sharp verbal duel on the Palestinian issue transpired on Wednesday between former U.S. President Jimmy Carter and High Court Justice Professor Aharon Barak who was the legal adviser of the Israeli delegation to the Camp David summit.

The argument between the two men took place at a dinner for Carter given by the U.S. Embassy at the Japanese restaurant in the Sheraton Hotel in Jerusalem.

Carter sharply criticized Israel's policy on the Palestinian issue and Professor Barak rejected each of the former president's arguments against Israel in a legal fashion.

The former president complained about discrimination against the Palestinians and Israel's ignoring of their rights. For example, he asked why Israel made it difficult for them to build houses. Professor Barak replied: "Do you allow anybody to build?"

Israeli officials who participated in this and other meetings with Carter pointed out that it was sad to watch the former U.S. president trying to make headlines by expressing a unilateral position on the Palestinian issue.

Carter Holds News Conference

TA121852 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter this evening expressed disappointment with Israel for not acting in the spirit of Camp David on the issue of autonomy.

At a news conference he held this evening in Jerusalem to wind up his visit to Israel, he said that in his meetings with Palestinians, he understood that continued settlement activity means that Israel is not acting in good faith in regard to the autonomy. He also expressed the hope that Jordan and the Palestinians would join the autonomy talks in order to advance the negotiations.

Carter said that at the end of the visit to Israel, he now understands its positions better over problems related to the Middle East. Our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that Carter leaves for Jordan tomorrow, where he will meet King Husayn. He will then depart for Syria, Lebanon, and Saudi Arabia.

Interviewed on Settlements, Begin

TA121953 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] In a news conference at the close of his visit to Israel, Jimmy Carter this evening condemned the settlements, particularly those added since the Camp David accords were signed. Carter said that the continued settlement activity blocks the peace process. Carter was the guest this evening of the Israeli television studios in Jerusalem. Our correspondents Ya'akov Ahime'ir and Yoram Ronen interviewed Mr Carter, and the full interview will be broadcast sometime this week. Here is an excerpt of the interview:

[Begin videotape -- all questions and answers in English] [Ronen] [Word indistinct] there are obviously disagreements between Prime Minister Begin and yourself on the interpretation of the Camp David Accords, mainly on the settlement issue.

[Carter] Yes.

[Ronen] I am sure you have discussed that in your private talk with the prime minister. Did you reach an understanding?

[Carter] We reached an understanding that we had a difference of opinion about the agreement. My understanding from Prime Minister Begin in the last few hours of the Camp David discussions was that the Israeli settlement process would be frozen until the peace talks were concluded.

[Ronen] All the peace talks?

[Carter] That was my understanding.

[Ronen] Overall peace?

[Carter] Yes. Prime Minister Begin's interpretation was that his freeze on the settlement issue would only last until 3 months. Earlier, in New York, in October of 1977, I had received assurances from then Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan speaking for the Government of Israel that no one would be added to the Israeli settlements in the West Bank and Gaza except people in uniform, and so there were previous assurances by Israeli officials concerning the limited nature of the settlement policy. Now, of course, there is a massive effort on the part of the government for increasing settlements in the West Bank and Gaza, which is quite different from anything that anybody ever dreamed would take place among me, or Prime Minister Begin, President as-Sadat and others participating in the Camp David accords.

[Ahime'ir] Mr President, maybe you are aware of that, that your former adviser, Mr Brzezinski, quoted you in his book, using very harsh expressions, describing Prime Minister Begin. Would you care to comment?

[Carter] Yes. I haven't read Brzezinski's book. He didn't submit it to me for approval.

But, you know, in the heat of discussions among your own private advisers, sometimes you make remarks of this kind. I don't recall having made any such remarks to Brzezinski, but I couldn't swear that they were never made. But I can say that I look upon Prime Minister Begin as one of the most intelligent men I've ever met, and anyone who knows Prime Minister Begin would agree with this assessment. So I'm not responsible for Brzezinski's book. I expressed in my book, as clearly as I could, how I felt about President as-Sadat, Prime Minister Begin and the negotiating process. [end videotape]

BEGIN DISCOUNTS CARTER'S VIEW ON SETTLEMENT ISSUE

TA140730 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Prime Minister Begin took issue with former U.S. President Jimmy Carter last night about autonomy and settlements. Speaking before the Jewish National Fund meeting in Jerusalem, Premier Begin rejected Carter's claim that Israel's interpretation of autonomy is too narrow, declaring it is the most generous in the world. The prime minister also discounted Carter's view that autonomy should be implemented unilaterally, saying negotiations are needed:

[Begin Begin Recording] The negotiations were disrupted, they should be renewed, and as I already several times proclaimed, if Jordan decides to join, well, we will be very glad. And therefore this is the only way to fulfill the other part of the Camp David agreements, which is the only basis for the negotiations.

Then my honored guest in this country said that he understood that I gave a pledge, for the whole time of any negotiations, to put a freeze on settlement in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district. Ladies and gentlemen, I am sorry to say that such was not the case. We have it in writing. I wrote intentionally, with the agreement of all members of the Israeli delegation, that the time allotted to conduct negotiations with Egypt about the peace treaty we shall not establish new settlements, but we should add population to existing ones. And later -- we have it again in writing -- President as-Sadat proclaimed it when he came back to Cairo: 3 months. And since then we were absolutely entitled, by the Camp David agreement, which does not mention settlement, to build the land in which we were born as a nation. [end recording]

Prime Minister Begin speaking in Jerusalem last night.

CABINET SESSION ENDS, BURG COMMENTS ON EVENTS

TA131148 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1110 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer outside the prime minister's office in Jerusalem -- live]

[Text] The Cabinet session ended a few minutes ago. We have been delayed because we asked Minister Burg to tell us something about the latest developments. However, we will begin by noting that Defense Minister Moshe Arens briefed the ministers about the latest incidents in Judaea and Samaria, about the stoning incidents, and the measures taken by the IDF. Many ministers commented on these issues during the Cabinet meeting, and it may be said that two different approaches emerged: Some ministers said a situation whereby Jews cannot live peacefully and calmly in the territories should be prevented, while other ministers emphasized the need to adopt a firm-handed policy in order to impose law and order on all elements in Judaea and Samaria which are trying to disrupt them.

Minister Yosef Burg briefed the Cabinet about the attempt of the group of people to take over the Temple Mount on Thursday night, and within a short time we will hear a short interview we conducted with him not long ago.

Health Minister Eli'ezer Shostak briefed the Cabinet about the state of the negotiations with the doctors and the measures adopted, and this was followed by a debate. The prime minister summed it up by saying that upon the return to Israel of the finance minister, the Cabinet would hold a thorough debate about the negotiations and all the pertinent problems. Let us listen to Minister Dr Yosef Burg's remarks a few minutes ago.

[Begin recording] [Schiffer] Dr Burg: There were reports this morning about an attempt on your life last week. What is your reaction to these reports?

[Burg] Well, this shows a rich imagination. Just as every now and then there are reports about threats to ministers, there was also the aforementioned report and it was thought that a guard should be placed on me for a few hours. So they guarded me and that is all. Everything is all right, thank God. There are threats every now and then, this is our lot. This is part of the price we pay for being in the public limelight.

[Question] Sir: As for the investigation of the attempt to break into Temple Mount, could you tell us about any developments?

[Answer] First of all, I am glad to announce that those who were not involved have already been released. Secondly, I met on Friday with representatives of the Muslim council and I think that this meeting also contributed toward an understanding. It proved that acts of violence are committed by all parties and that all sides are required to maintain calm, both Muslims and others. I can add that we are pleased that we uncovered their gathering before they could reach Temple Mount and break into it, with the possible consequences. This is what the investigation is all about because it is absolutely out of the question to add the issue of a religious conflict to all the existing national disputes.

[Question] The incident on Temple Mount fits in with other incidents in the territories. How do you see the entire scenery of events and problems in Judaea and Samaria?

[Answer] A good deed follows another good deed, and a crime is followed by another crime. Anything liable to heat up the atmosphere should not happen -- this is the link between the events. However, let us assume that they had not planned to reach Temple Mount in order to hold their prayers -- and I do not know where the radio got the report that they wanted to establish a settlement there, I do not know of a settlement in this context -- or that they would not have had such a plan. Does this mean that stones would not have been thrown? Hence, there is no direct link. This only reflects the inflammatory atmosphere which should be quelled.

[Question] Do you think there is a way to prevent stone-throwing?

[Answer] Let me put it this way: We will check every possible way, but we will not announce it over the radio. [end recording]

These were Dr Burg's brief remarks. Well, Arens reported to the Cabinet about the ways to handle the stoning incidents, and the ministers commented on this issue. It should be pointed out that today the Cabinet did not hear the defense minister mention the issue of appointing a new chief of staff. This item was not on the Cabinet's agenda today and was therefore not raised. The Cabinet will apparently hear and discuss it next week.

More on Cabinet Discussion

TA131742 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] The Cabinet today heard a report about events in the territories and Defense Minister Moshe Arens disclosed to the ministers that he had instructed the deputy chief of staff and the commander of the Central Command to urgently prepare for him a report about the dimensions of the disturbances and to propose ways of action to prevent these phenomena. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer is in the studio to report on the Cabinet meeting.

[Schiffer] Defense Minister Moshe Arens is handling the rioting in Judaea and Samaria out of the desire to cool tempers, to punish those responsible for incidents, and to find ways of handling the problem, together with maintaining the IDF's moral standards, as he puts it. You have no freedom of action in handling the stone throwers, he emphasized in his meeting with field commanders a few days ago. We will find the correct technique that will put an end to this phenomenon but we will not change our moral norms, he added.

As mentioned, the defense minister instructed the deputy chief of staff and the commander of the Central Command to urgently prepare for him a report about the scope of the phenomenon and to propose ways to prevent it. In reviewing events in the territories before the ministers today, Minister Arens raised several possibilities which led to what we have been witnessing in Judaea and Samaria recently: Jimmy Carter's tour in the region, the tour he himself, Arens, held in the territories -- various elements there are now trying to test the new minister -- and perhaps also the lack of effective reaction against the stone throwers who take advantage of Israeli weaknesses and try to take control over roads in Judaea and Samaria.

Several ministers made comments during the meeting. Most of them demanded [tav'u] that it be guaranteed that the lives of the Jewish settlers not be disrupted. Education Minister Hammer had talked this matter over with the defense minister prior to the Cabinet meeting. Other ministers noted that no generalizations should be made because one cannot blame all settlers who are allowed to carry arms of misusing them and breaking the law. Minister Arens promised to find ways to ensure that the settlers will not have to adopt self-defense measures. It is interesting to note that in the course of this discussion, just as on other issues, the former defense minister, Ari'el Sharon, did not ask for the floor.

Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i talked about one of the other aspects of Judaea and Samaria. His remarks indicated he was proposing a unilateral implementation of autonomy in Judaea and Samaria. According to him, Israel should take the initiative and not leave the arena in the hands of the Americans and Husayn. Events in the territories now, he added, have a connection with the political moves in the region.

The prime minister and Minister David Levi rejected Minister Moda'i's proposal.

With what tools did Yitzhaq Shamir leave for Washington, Minister Ben-Porat, who supported Moda'i's proposal, asked. The prime minister refrained from elaborating. His answer was as follows: It is night in Washington now and there is nothing to report. Minister Shamir was going to meet his U.S. counterpart at a later hour. Political elements stressed however that despite the repeated declarations, on the part of Shamir's party as well, that he will not negotiate the details of the arrangements with Lebanon in his talks in the United States, it is hard to believe that his mission is one of explanation only.

In the opinion of some ministers who had participated in the consultations prior to Shamir's departure, these statements are intended to calm Minister Sharon who demanded [tava'] that Israel's conception regarding the negotiations should not be changed. A senior minister told me that If Shamir reaches a fair compromise with the Americans, the government will endorse this otherwise the goal of his trip to Washington cannot be understood.

REPORTAGE ON WEST BANK, GAZA INCIDENTS

Stones Thrown at Carter Party

TA121407 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Stones were thrown at Jimmy Carter's party near Ramallah today. No one was hurt. An IDF unit dispersed a gathering of some hundreds of inhabitants that stood near the entourage's course. The only roadblock that stopped Carter's car during his tour of Judaea and Samaria was the An-Nabi Samu'il Mosque. He lunched with notables from the territories, including acting Hebron Mayor Mustafa an-Natshah. Carter's limousine also entered Ma'ale Adummin today. This evening the guest will hold a news conference and will depart for Jordan tomorrow.

12 March W. Bank Incidents

TA121721 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] There were violations of the public order in Judaea and Samaria today, and in once incident an IDF officer was hit in the head by stones thrown at a military vehicle in the town of Halhul. A curfew was imposed on the town.

A Jewish passerby was injured by a stone in east Jerusalem. A border police patrol shot at rioters in one of the alleys and one local inhabitant was slightly injured in the leg.

There were gatherings in Ramallah today after Jimmy Carter's entourage passed there. Two local policemen were injured, and the window of a military vehicle was smashed. The security forces dispersed the rioters with dyed water and with gas bullets. Some shops in the area were closed. After the Carter party passed, a curfew was also imposed on the Al-'Amarah refugee camp at the entrance to Ramallah. The Carter party only stopped today at the An-Nabi Samu'il Mosque and also visited Ma'ale Adummim.

Arens on Violence

TA131457 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1448 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Today at the Cabinet session, Defense Minister Moshe Arens said that the security forces have the ability to take severe measures to bring about an immediate stop to the unrest in Judaea and Samaria, but they would not use this method because of the desire not to descend to a certain level of behavior. The intention, he said, was to reach a calm atmosphere without using extreme measures so Jews and Arabs would be able to travel safely on the roads of Judaea and Samaria. The defense minister reported to the Cabinet about the events in Judaea and Samaria and the measures being taken to impose order. The ministers held a discussion on the issue.

Al-Birah Youth Wounded

TA131516 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] A 15-year old youth from Al-Birah was slightly wounded by shots fired by settlers today. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that a bus which carried children from Pesagot to Bel El was pelted with stones, stopped, and three people escorting the bus started chasing the stonethrowers.

The three said they fired their arms in the course of the pursuit and when they reached the fence of the local school, they found a youth who was injured in his foot. The commander of the police in the Judean district, David Kohen, said that the police began investigating the circumstances of the incident.

13 March Disturbances

TA130949 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0832 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] There were disturbances and riots in the Gaza Strip this morning. Our correspondent Yotam Yaqir reports that local youths in Rafah set tires on fire and hurled stones. The security forces are now trying to disperse the rioters.

Additional reports about disturbances and riots in Judea and Samaria continue to arrive at our editorial desk. An Egged bus was pelted with stones in the Az-Zahiriyah refugee camp on the Hebron-Beersheva road, but there was no damage.

Most schools in Ramallah are striking today. As of this time, curfew has been imposed on Halhul and on the Qalandiyah, Al-Jalazun and Al-'Amrah refugee camps in Judea and Samaria.

Attempted Strike in E. Jerusalem

TA140846 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0837 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] There were attempts to force a commercial strike in east Jerusalem this morning, but by 1000, most of the shops were open and life returned to normal. This morning a number of sporadic stone-throwing incidents were registered near the Damascus gate and in the Qalandiyah refugee camp.

The Jerusalem police believe that the atmosphere in east Jerusalem is easing and that life is returning to normal there. The ITIM correspondent adds that this afternoon a special prayer will be held on the Temple Mount with the participation of thousands of Muslims to mark the attempted penetration by a group of Jews late last week. Large police and security forces will be at the place to prevent violations of public order.

COURT REMANDS DETENTION OF TEMPLE MOUNT GROUP

TA130531 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] The Jerusalem Magistrate's Court this morning remanded the detention of 36 youths who are suspected of an attempt to take over Temple Mount. They are charged with incitement to uprising and with an attempt to attack a holy site. Most of them are Yeshiva students from Qiryat Arba'. Ten of them are IDF soldiers on regular service and many others are Hesder Yeshiva students. The arrest of Rabbi Yisra'el Ari'el and Ben-Tziyon Hayim, who claims that he is the man who organized the group, was extended on Friday. The judge ruled that Rabbi Ari'el knew in advance about what was going to happen and indirectly encouraged the operation.

Our correspondent reports that the court debate began at 2100 last night and ended at 0300 this morning. The judge refused to extend the arrest based on the police telephone request. Following the court's decision, the arrested were driven back to their places of arrest in Jerusalem, Ashqelon, and Abu Kabir.

The Qiryat Arba' Yeshiva says that the arrested members of the Yeshiva are not connected with and were not sent by any political movement. The students wanted to hold their prayers near the former site of the temple. They did not mean to provoke anybody and they had licenses to carry weapons.

ALGERIACHADLI BENDJEDID RETURNS FROM NEW DELHI 11 MAR

LD112127 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid returned to Algiers at 1700 today from New Delhi where he led the Algerian delegation at the Seventh Nonaligned Summit. On his way back, President Chadli Bendjedid made a stopover in Bahrain.

PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED BY SAUDI PAPER AL-YAWM

GF131402 Doha QNA in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Ad-Dammam, 13 Mar (QNA) -- Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid has called on the peoples of the Arab nation to expand relations among them to bring about a strong and effective comprehensive strategy. In a statement to the Saudi newspaper AL-YAWM published today, he affirmed the improvement of Algerian-Moroccan relations. He described the last Moroccan-Algerian summit meeting as being very fruitful.

Regarding the Iran-Iraq war, the Algerian president called for implementing the peaceful solutions which are aimed at ending the war between the two neighboring Islamic countries. He pointed out that Algeria is still continuing its efforts in this regard.

LIBYACSSR'S DZUR MEETS WITH JABIR, DEPARTS 11 MAR

LD111830 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] A working session was held this morning between Brigadier General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and Martin Dzur, Czechoslovak defense minister. Brigadier Gen Jabir gave the Order of Good Work medal to the latter. He also decorated members of the Czechoslovak delegation accompanying the minister with the medal of the Great 1 September.

The Czechoslovak minister and the accompanying delegation left Tripoli this morning after a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah. They were seen off by Brig Gen Jabir, several officers from the Armed Forces, the Czechoslovak ambassador and his staff, and a large crowd from the expatriate Czechoslovak community in the Jamahiriyyah.

SURINAME LEADER ARRIVES FOR VISIT 12 MAR

LD122255 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1900 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Mar (JANA) -- Daysi Bouterse, leader of the revolution and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Suriname, arrived in Tripoli this evening on a visit to Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah.

Brigadier General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, met Daysi Bouterse and the delegation accompanying him on their arrival at Tripoli International Airport. A number of members of the General People's Committee, officers of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces and some members of the diplomatic missions in the Jamahiriyyah participated in the welcome.

JANA DECRIES U.S. EXTENSION OF MARITIME ZONE

LD111846 Tripoli JANA in English 1820 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Washington, Jumada 27, Mar 11, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- The Reagan administration continues systematically to break all international laws through the flagrant use of force and terror in order to impose its influence in the world.

The administration has clearly shown its intentions by declaring a two hundred square mile economic zone by which it controls all the minerals in the oceans.

Diplomatic sources in Washington take a serious view of those American measures which take immediate effect, announced by America's President Ronald Reagan and described it as a direct challenge to the accords signed last December by 124 countries in the UN Conference of the Law of the Seas and flagrant violation of international law.

The Reagan administration has refused to sign the agreement on the law of the seas which regulates the mining of minerals.

UN sources today condemned the American decision which is aimed at aggravating the UN accords on the Law of the Seas.

JANA CONDEMNS ARAB STANCE AT NONALIGNED SUMMIT

LD121600 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] The JANA correspondent in New Delhi learned that all Arab countries taking part in the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference as well as the PLO opposed the condemnation of the treacherous Camp David accords, and that the delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was the only Arab delegation to insist on this condemnation. The JANA political commentator writes about this defeatist attitude:

The Arab leaders at the Delhi summit have fallen voluntarily into the American-Zionist swamp and abandoned the gun forever. This attitude confirms a crystallization of their previous attitudes and a clear manifestation of their recognition of the Zionist enemy, and is a result of the fact that they were not able to face up to the death train which swept through Lebanon. They rushed to Fes where they decided to capitulate. Those who rejected the condemnation of the Camp David accords at the nonaligned summit have decided to hand over Arab land to the Zionist enemy and to neglect the sacrifices of the Arab nation and have become a [words indistinct] weak line for the ambitions of the Arab masses everywhere.

Some reactionary regimes in the Nonaligned Movement have openly begun to lean towards the American terrorist policy, which is hostile to the Libyan Arab people; they have officially refused to condemn the aggressive provocations by the Reagan administration against the Jamahiriya. The delegations of the regimes of Egypt, Sudan, Iraq, Somalia, Zaire and that of Hisssein Habre defended the aggressive American policy and opposed a proposal by the Libyan Arab delegation to condemn America [words indistinct] to the Libyan Arab people. This attitude or collusion with America confirms that the movement is deviating from the principles on which it was based as a result of the presence of aligned regimes which work inside the movement against the principles of nonalignment.

The Jamahiriya proposed a condemnation of America for its attack on the Gulf of Sidra, and despite the fact that it enjoyed the support of more than 51 states, these reactionary regimes rejected it. The Arab delegations remained silent in the condemnation of America.

FORMER PRESIDENT CARTER'S MIDEAST TOUR ASSAILED

LD130018 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Following the escalation in the U.S. wave of propaganda attacks on Syria alleging that it has set up Soviet missile bases and in the wake of the unsuccessful attempts by the U.S. Administration to implement the capitulationist Reagan plan in the Arab homeland, suddenly Jimmy Carter began a tour of the Arab homeland including Egypt, Jordan, some Gulf states in addition to the Zionist entity.

The visit was accompanied by a campaign of publicity and statements which have been interpreted by observers to show that this visit has three aspects. On one hand the visit, which is called the Palestinian campaign, is undertaken by Carter who was a U.S. president and it followed the start of the preliminary preparations for the presidential elections in which a hot contest is taking place between the Republicans and the Democrats, and the U.S. Administration wants to assert its stand on the Zionist state and the capitulationist Reagan plan.

All the statements which Carter made in the occupied areas cannot be understood except in the framework of Zionist influence inside the United States. These statements have caused surprise and bewilderment because they contained exposed contradictions of the former U.S. President who is playing the role of the messenger of U.S. imperialism, and they were contrary to his former stands. In those stands he used to call for the establishment of a Palestinian state as a solution to the problem. This is correct if one assumed that Carter played an influential role in the Camp David agreements.

Another aspect of the visit is that the observer cannot separate the visit of Carter and the propaganda campaign of the U.S. press and radios against the deployment of missile bases in Syria. The visit has come after the frenzied attack against Syria and after the statements of U.S. Government officials on the increase in Syrian-Soviet cooperation. This explains Carter's statement in Cairo in which he said that he preferred that there be no independent Palestinian state as it would become an extremist state and probably fall into the clutches of Libyan or Soviet influence. This explains the bilateral meetings in New Delhi between the Egyptian foreign minister and the Iraqi, Jordanian, and Sudanese foreign ministers and their call for support for the capitulationist Reagan plan in the framework of U.S. strategy.

The reactionary Arab regimes are trying their best to implement the Reagan capitulationist plan in circumstances when the Arab homeland is witnessing the increase and expansion in U.S. imperialist influence following the Beirut battle. As regards the current conditions Carter's visit comes within the framework of U.S. strategy in the Arab homeland because his statements have accompanied capitulationist calls from the mouthpieces of treason which have been made from New Delhi this time after the end of the summit conference of the nonaligned states and governments. The visit has also comes after the hostile attempts against the Jamahiriyah, and this is an affirmation of these reactionary Arab regimes falling at the feet of imperialism, or how else can we understand Carter's statement in Cairo in which he said that he did not prefer an independent Palestinian state as it might turn into an extremist entity which would probably fall into the clutches of Libyan or soviet influences?

By the concept of contradiction, he is trying to say that the Arab homeland and the Arab Arab people must surrender to the United States and the Zionist state instead of responding to the call of steadfastness which was made from Tripoli against the U.S. octopus and which was echoed among the popular Arab masses.

The visit is nothing other than a desperate attempt by U.S. imperialism to impose its plans after it had seen clearly how false are the hireling regimes on which it relies, and how firm are the popular Arab masses who stand up to Reagan, to his plan and his agents -- rulers and traitors.

SUDAN

REPORTAGE ON INVESTIGATION OF LIBYAN PLOT

State Investigates Defendants

JN121748 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Mar (SUNA) -- The state security organs here have finished their investigation of 47 defendants accused of implementing Libyan schemes against Sudan. The cases of the rest of the defendants are still being investigated.

State security courts will be formed to try those defendants whose involvement in these schemes has been established and those who have admitted their participation in them. These courts will be formed after investigating the rest of the defendants.

The names of the 47 persons who have already been investigated were published here.

'Source' Details Barge Capture

JN131523 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Mar (SUNA) -- A responsible source in the state security organ has revealed additional details on the ship to which President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri recently referred. The ship was impounded by the Sudanese authorities because it was carrying weapons and explosives for implementing the Libyan sabotage schemes against Sudan. The source said the vessel is a 70-ton motorized barge and that the weapons and explosives were hidden underneath foodstuffs such as tea and dairy products in order to mislead customs and security men in Port Sudan.

The source said that the weapons and explosives were transported by C-130 aircraft from Libya to countries neighboring Sudan. The operation was supervised by Libyan officers Hasan at-Taunqi, Husayn Lakri, and Yusuf Ispinks. The weapons and explosives were then shipped on board the motorized barge under the supervision of Libyan agent Muhammad Sulayman. The barge was surrounded by Sudanese Navy units and forced to enter Port Sudan where its cargo was confiscated. The Libyan agent was arrested, and so were the five crew members, who all belong to a neighboring country.

The source further explained that the motorized barge which carried the weapons and explosives is not licensed to operate commercially and [word indistinct] in smuggling operations. The source added that Libyan agent Muhammad Sulayman has led the navy and state security organs to unearth another consignment of weapons and explosives that was hidden on a Red Sea island.

Continuing his statement, the Sudanese source said that the weapons and explosives weigh around 70 tons and their value, according to military experts, is \$7 million.

The source said that the consignment contained Chinese-model semiautomatic kalashnikov rifles, Soviet-model kalashnikovs with stocks, Soviet-made degtyarev guns, G-3 rifles, explosive charges placed in radio transmitters, huge quantities of magazines, and a cooling system for the G-3 rifles.

The Sudanese source explained that the state security organs had foreknowledge of this operation, adding that interrogation is still in progress with the apprehended agents to unveil the states that helped Libya smuggle these weapons and explosives to Libya's agents in Sudan. The source commended the efficiency demonstrated by the Sudanese Navy in impounding the ship.

The Libyan regime's goal was to perpetrate criminal designs in Sudan, to assassinate ranking officials, and to blow up a number of important vital installations, creating panic and chaos among the citizens.

The competent authorities managed to thwart these sabotage attempts and to apprehend the agent elements in Sudan, as well as those who infiltrated into Sudan, through meticulous surveillance over the agents' movements.

Photos of Libyan Weapons

JN121819 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1740 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Mar (SUNA) -- Tomorrow SUNA will transmit facsimile photographs of the ship which carried weapons to the Libyan regime's agents, with the aim of carrying out a subversive plot in Sudan, and of the captured weapons in the ship.

In the press conference Presidents Numayri and Muhammad Husni Mubarak held here on 22 February 1983, Numayri said that a ship carrying weapons to the Libyan regime's agents in order to carry out a subversive plot had been seized.

In another development, the security organs here have ended their investigation of the cases of 47 defendants while investigation of the rest is still under way.

The total number of defendants amounts to 56 persons. State security tribunals will be formed to try them at the end of the investigation.

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI LEAVES FOR ROK 12 MAR

JN121531 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1502 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Mar (SUNA) -- President Ja'far Numayri and his wife left Khartoum this evening for the ROK on an official visit. The president is accompanied by a high-level official delegation comprising Ibrahim Mun'im Mansur, minister of finance and economic planning; Muhammad Sharif at-Tuhami, minister of energy and mining; Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak, minister of foreign affairs; Muhammad Mahjub Sulayman, minister of the president's office and press adviser; and Babakr 'Ali Attawm, minister of construction and public works.

AT-TAYYIB RETURNS FROM NEW DELHI 11 MAR

JN121026 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1010 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Mar (SUNA) -- First Vice President Staff Major General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib and his delegation returned here from New Delhi yesterday evening after heading Sudan's delegation to the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference in New Delhi.

On his way back his excellency stopped in Medina to pray at the Prophet's mosque. He also visited Prophet Muhammad's tomb. He was welcomed at the airport by Vice President Joseph Lagu, members of the Executive Department of the Central Command, and ministers.

CHADJANA: HISSEIN HABRE FORCES ATTACKED AT DOURBALI

LD102041 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1830 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Bardai, 10 Mar (JANA) -- Forces of the National Liberation Army of the Chadian Government of National Unity engaged the forces of Hissein Habre on 4 March in the area of Dourbali, 150 km from the capital, Ndjamenah.

A statement by the National Liberation Army broadcast from Bardai said that the forces of the Government of National Unity attacked a concentration of the northern forces of Oum Hadjer. They also engaged a regiment deployed on the hostile supply routes 60 km from the city of Ati and inflicted heavy losses on it in life and equipment.

The statement pointed out that the forces of the National Liberation Army now control the Ngama-Melfi and Ngama-Bitkin-Mongo routes.

BARDAI RADIO SAYS ANL DEFEATS FAN AT BILI

AB111909 Bardai Chadian National Radio (Anti-Habre) in French 1829 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] A press release has just reached us from our correspondent in Ndjamenah. Here are the details:

On 4 March 1983, the national liberation forces routed the FAN in the town of Bili, 189 kilometers from Ndjamenah. The wounded of the antinational forces are in Ndjamenah hospital. The (Darma-Multi), (Garma-Bipti) and Mongo roads, our correspondent points out, are under the control of the valiant fighters of the National Liberation Army [ANL]. Since the defeat of Gouro and that of Ounianga, the women have sought refuge at the gendarmerie to make preparations for the siege of Ndjamenah by ANL forces. The women have been trying in vain to [words indistinct] of surrounding of Ndjamenah near Belile Bridge. The valiant forces of the liberation army have intercepted a group of men and women used to holding people and cars to ransom.

The ANL forces have killed more than 20 and wounded 17 FAN members. The attack took place in the second half of February. According to our permanent correspondent in Ndjamenah, the committee of denunciation of [words indistinct] in Ndjamenah is being watched by elements of the ANL. They are (Ambassila), (Rugina), (Vergolo) committees and all the heads of the cantons of the rural districts in Ndjamenah [words indistinct]. Their activities are presently being watched by GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] elements.

Finally, our correspondent in Ndjamenah [words indistinct] thus [name indistinct] has to pay in fine of 300,000 CFA for the crime of being called (Akoma) [words indistinct] the sinister Hissein Habre.

IVORY COASTMINISTERS ADOPT BILL TO TRANSFER CAPITAL

AB091957 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Excerpt] The Ministerial Council met this morning from 1000 to 1300 at the Presidential Palace. Concerning the Ministry of Interior, following a report by Leon Konan Koffi, the officer in charge of this department, the council adopted a bill on the transfer of the capital of the Ivory Coast from Abidjan to Yamoussoukro. This bill will be submitted to the National Assembly for discussion.

NIGERIAVICE PRESIDENT TO BEGIN PRC VISIT 12 MAR

AB121039 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Nigeria's vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, begins a 6-day official visit to China today. Dr Ekwueme, who led the Nigerian delegation to the nonaligned summit in New Delhi, is accompanied by a high-level delegation. During the visit, Dr Ekwueme will visit a number of industrial cities including Shanghai in the east and Canton in the south. Nigeria and China established diplomatic ties in 1971 and are bound by a cultural and trade agreement which was signed in 1981

Minister of State Comments

AB130706 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Talks begin today in Beijing between Nigeria and the PRC. The Nigerian delegation to the talks will be led by the vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, who arrived in the Chinese capital yesterday at the start of a 1-week, official visit to that country.

The minister of state for industries, Dr Ishmael Igbani, who is in the vice president's entourage, told a Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria correspondent, Ogi Eboyigbe, that discussions between the two countries would center on Chinese participation in small-scale industrial projects and the establishment of industrial development centers in Nigeria. They would also explore ways of extending the sinking of boreholes by the Chinese to various parts of Nigeria. Chinese experts have already helped in the federal government's borehole program in Borno State.

During his stay, Dr Ekwueme is expected to tour Beijing, Shanghai, and Canton provinces and inspect the Great Wall. He will also pay a courtesy call on the Chinese premier, Zhao Ziyang.

ANGOLAANGOP REFUTES STATEMENT BY U.S. OFFICIAL ON CUBANS

AB111730 Luanda ANGOP in French 1630 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Luanda, 11 Mar (ANGOP) -- Washington is reportedly ready to "double efforts toward the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola," as their presence in the country is said to create a "situation of instability in the region and allegedly blocks the settlement of the Namibian problem," Chester Crocker, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, alleged recently.

According to observers, most African countries rightly regard the allegation as an interference in Angola's internal affairs by the United States. These observers point out that only the authorities of the Pretoria racist regime support the U.S. demand for the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola as a prerequisite for the settlement of the Namibian problem. The peace-loving countries of Africa rightly described that statement by a top White House official as a gross challenge not only to Angola but also to Africa as a whole.

LESOTHOGOVERNMENT REAPPEALS TO RSA TO PREVENT ATTACK

MB120617 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] The Lesotho Government has repeated its request to the South African Government to prevent the attack on Lesotho that has been planned in South Africa. The request was telexed to Pretoria yesterday in response to Pretoria's message that Lesotho's charges were without substance and that Lesotho should refrain from making statements that invite ridicule.

In a telex to Pretoria, the Lesotho Government said it viewed the threat by South Africa seriously and did not think such a threat warrants any ridicule. The Lesotho message said the evidence submitted to the Republic of South Africa regarding places where the plot was being made was adequate and substantial. The message called on South Africa to make the necessary investigations and prevent the attack in the interests of peaceful coexistence and good neighborliness.

Heads of diplomatic missions resident in Lesotho and representatives of international organizations in Lestho were briefed of developments by the acting minister of foreign affairs, the Honourable K.T.J. Rakhetla.

SOUTH AFRICASPOKESMAN CALLS LESOTHO CLAIM 'GROUNDLESS'

MB111320 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information in Pretoria has rejected as groundless the latest claims by Lesotho that a plot is being hatched in South Africa to attack Lesotho. The Lesotho Government told South African officials that details of the plot to attack Lesotho could be obtained from offices of the South African National Intelligence Service and from the South African security police. Earlier South Africa advised Lesotho that the matter would be investigated if Lesotho would supply it with further details of certain allegations made in a telex message sent to Pretoria.

The South African Government has now urged the Lesotho Government to desist from making ludicrous statements. In reply to the Lesotho message, the government stated yesterday that the Department of Defense had no knowledge of any plan to attack Lesotho from South Africa.

ZIMBABWE

HARARE COMMENTARY ON NKOMO FLIGHT TO BOTSWANA

MB111420 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The sudden unceremonious flight of the ZAPU leader, Joshua Nkomo, to neighboring Botswana is within the philosophy that has guided the veteran and unpopular politician for more than three decades. Hard facts in the diary of Zimbabwe's political history clearly show that Joshua Nkomo has been at many occasions committing serious political blunders and thereby leaving individuals, groups, and even foreign countries to clear up his mess.

As one of Zimbabwe's (?veteran) political cowards, Nkomo earned the title of globetrotter, dictator, and power-mania-oriented individual during the struggle for national independence because his activities were in practice contrary with the objectives of the people of Zimbabwe. The first and original ZAPU collapsed and ZANU was formed in 1963 because Joshua Nkomo had proved incompetent and a complete failure.

Against this background we should like to examine Nkomo's flight to Botswana, taking into account the political crimes that have emanated from his misleading leadership. First, what the members of ZAPU, its Central Committee, and ordinary followers should realize is that Joshua Nkomo has led some former combatants of ZIPRA and other people on a suicidal mission of inciting them to launch a coup against the popularly elected Government of Zimbabwe. He used these young Zimbabweans as pawns in his game to seize power unconstitutionally, using tribalism as the rallying point. The arrest of all the people who were involved in the massive (?possession) of arms and the subsequent treason trial which is still continuing was not enough evidence that Nkomo's political adventurism was fast pulling ZAPU to its final demise.

Secondly, Joshua Nkomo guided ZAPU to mislead former ZIPRA combatants to an insurrection of armed banditry, raping women, murdering people, robbing buses, and destroying equipment for development programs.

Thirdly, the Nkomo-ZAPU strategy was extended to include recruitment of people to be trained in South Africa with the aim to come back and destabilize Zimbabwe with the support of the Pretoria regime.

Given the strength of the Zimbabwe Government, with support from the National Army and the people, the ZAPU bandits were subjected to a thorough beating on the platform of their own strategy, and Joshua Nkomo's cherished whims finally exploded. The ZAPU dissident leader decided to pour abuse and slander on the Zimbabwe National Army, making allegations that they wanted to eliminate him.

This was simply a move to create a pretext for running away so that he would not face the course of justice to answer for his crimes. What is crucial is that Nkomo is not only a fugitive but a political criminal, and ZAPU supporters who are loyal to the government and any foreign country which respects Zimbabwe's sovereignty and does not want to intend to involve itself in Zimbabwe's internal matters should regard Nkomo in this perspective.

It is needless to point out that Nkomo is now a spent force. He has already removed himself from the list of true sons of Zimbabwe. His political career is finished. What we need most in Zimbabwe, southern Africa, and the whole African Continent is unity. All our independent neighbors share the same objective. It is in this spirit that the Southern African Development Coordination Conference was established. We do not want to divert our attention from such noble goals and start a game of chasing a fly with an axe. Let us forget about tragedies like Nkomo and go ahead with the task of developing our country.

MUGABE: NKOMO 'WELCOME' TO RETURN, WILL BE SAFE

NC112035 Paris AFP in English 2003 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Harare, March 11 (AFP) -- The flight of Zimbabwe opposition leader Joshua Nkomo appears to have triggered a rapprochement between the new acting leadership of Mr Nkomo's ZAPU Party and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ZANU, while criticism continues of the alleged mass killings by the Army in western Zimbabwe. ZAPU Vice President Josiah Chinamano announced tonight that he had taken over as acting president of the party in the absence of Mr Nkomo, who fled to Botswana this week; Mr Chinamano, who although a ZAPU leader belongs to the Shona ethnic majority [words indistinct] ZANU, appealed for unity between the two parties. Unity talks between ZANU and ZAPU were broken off after a meeting in December between Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo. A meeting of the ZAPU Central Committee could not be held now, Mr Chinamano said, given the turmoil in the party's southwestern heartland of Matabeleland, but such a meeting was not necessary to choose an acting president.

Mr Chinamano rejected attacks by some ZANU ministers who have associated ZAPU with anti-government dissidents in Matabeleland -- mainly former Nkomo guerrillas -- but also distanced himself from Mr Nkomo by saying the ZAPU president had made "a personal decision" to flee that did not involve the party. However, there was no assurance that militant ZAPU members from Mr Nkomo's Ndebele Tribe, the ethnic minority living in the southwest and from whom ZAPU gets most of its grassroots support, would accept Mr Chinamano's conciliatory attitude toward ZANU. This is especially the case at a time when political and ethnic conflict has been sharpened by the activities of the Army, accused of killing more than 1,000 civilians in Matabeleland in operations against dissidents and their supporters.

Mr Nkomo crossed secretly into neighboring Botswana on Tuesday, after having claimed in Bulawayo that his life was in danger following the fatal shooting of his driver by soldiers. The Botswana Government has said Mr Nkomo was there temporarily, and there are reports that he will go soon to either Britain or Zambia.

For his part, Prime Minister Mugabe said today at the nonaligned summit in New Delhi, prior to returning to Harare tomorrow (Saturday), that he had given no order for soldiers to kill Mr Nkomo, his old rival from the days of the nationalist struggle against white rule in Rhodesia. On the contrary, Mr Mugabe said, Mr Nkomo was "welcome" to return home and would be quite safe in Zimbabwe.

Meantime, Mr Nkomo's wife Johanna was freed today from police custody. She had been arrested yesterday in the wake of her husband's flight. Mr Nkomo's son, daughter, and son-in-law, also arrested, are to be released after questioning by police about Mr Nkomo's departure, a government spokesman said. At the same time, there were new reactions to the conduct of the Army in Matabeleland. Sweden's ambassador in Harare, Kurt Axel Bo Heinneback, said his country had suspended discussion on development aid to Zimbabwe for the 1983-84 fiscal year as a result of reports on the alleged massacres of civilians. For 1982-83, Swedish aid to Zimbabwe totaled 16 million U.S. dollars.

The U.S. ambassador, Robert Keeley, met acting Prime Minister Simon Muzenda today to express the concern of his country, Zimbabwe's leading aid donor.

And Zimbabwe's six Roman Catholic Bishops met in Harare to study the situation. They have already sent detailed reports of alleged atrocities and civilian suffering to the government.

More on Nkomo, ZAPU

MB130603 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, has reiterated that the fugitive ZAPU leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, is free to return to Zimbabwe. Comrade Mugabe was addressing newsmen at Harare airport last night on his return from the nonaligned conference, which was held in New Delhi. He said if Nkomo feared for his personal safety, the government can guarantee his protection. However, the prime minister said if the police decide to press charges, no such guarantee will be accorded.

The prime minister stressed that ZAPU as a party will not be banned, and its ministers will not be removed. He said ZANU-PF and ZAPU have always agreed on the need for unity and the creation of a one-party state in order to have an effective government. Comrade Mugabe said if Mr Nkomo's operations as leader of ZAPU prove to be treasonable, the government will reconsider its position about ZAPU's position.

In answer to a question, the prime minister said the government is ready to conduct any investigation that the security forces have committed atrocities in Matabeleland.

On the nonaligned summit, Comrade Mugabe said the conference discussed a number of issues, which included the situation in southern Africa. He said the summit has agreed that developing and developed countries should conduct negotiations to alleviate the current economic problems. The superpowers were urged to promote peace and curtail arms production. The prime minister expressed optimism that the Organization of African Unity will hold its twice postponed summit even if without the required quorum.

Meanwhile, reports from Johannesburg say Mr Nkomo left Jan Smuts airport last night for London, and a British Foreign Office spokesman has confirmed that contact has been made with the ZAPU leader.

NKOMO MAKES STATEMENT ON ARRIVAL IN LONDON

LD130956 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0925 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Mr Joshua Nkomo said when he landed in Britain today that he had no intention of settling anywhere but Zimbabwe. He arrived at Heathrow aboard a British Airways jet from Johannesburg, to be met by four Scotland Yard special branch men, immigration officers, two uniformed police inspectors, a sergeant and two constables. He had, he said, reached "an amicable agreement" with immigration officers to stay in Britain, while he tries to arrange a face to face meeting with the Zimbabwe Government for a further assurance that he will be safe if he returns home.

Asked what passport he was using -- his own is held by Zimbabwe authorities -- he said, "My face is my passport. I have talked with immigration officers and we have reached an amicable agreement. I don't know how long I will be here, but I have no intention of settling anywhere but Zimbabwe. I am determined to go back and nothing will stop me."

He told the press conference "I left home last week in very unbecoming circumstances. The Army had gone in, ostensibly to look for illegal weapons. I was called by a friend who said to me 'Get out of that house'. When I asked why, he said it was to be raided. My wife did not want to leave. Then I had a second call saying 'Old man get out'. So I left and went to a friend's place. The following morning my wife was brought to me."

He went on, "On Saturday afternoon we got word that the police, the National Army and the Fifth Brigade had gone to my house and gone through it. There seemed no problem and I expected to go back, and my wife said she would come with me but without the children. We set off but a friend who was with us said he could not go on. So we stopped to talk and then we were told the house had been raided again by the Fifth Brigade. My driver had been shot dead, a friend's son was killed, and a stranger who was visiting the house was also killed. The guards smashed plates in the kitchen and the windscreens of cars.

"It was then I decided to go to some place where I could try to clarify the situation, and headed for Botswana. The Zimbabwe opposition leader said I broke Zimbabwe laws by getting over the border fence and I asked Botswana officials for refugee status.

At the weekend, he said, he received a telex message saying that a senior government official and a senior Army officer were flying from Zimbabwe to give him reassurances for his safety, but then there was another telex cancelling the visit. He said: "I don't know why they decided not to come. I have flown to London because I want to take the burden from the shoulders of the Botswana Government. I want to try to arrange a meeting to solve the problem, but I am not sure of my exact plans. The Zimbabwe Government has already given me assurances for my safety, but I want to hear them face-to-face, not necessarily from Mugabe, but from a minister in authority."

ZIMBABWEAN MINISTER IN UK, URGES NKOMO TO RETURN

LD131436 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1356 GMT 13 Mar 83

[By Charles Miller, PA staff reporter]

[Text] A leading Zimbabwe minister close to Prime Minister Robert Mugabe stressed in London today there could be no meaningful discussions with "fugitive" opposition leader Joshua Nkomo except in Harare.

Information Minister Dr Nathan Shamuyariara said Mr Nkomo would be protected if he returned to Zimbabwe. "I must stress any meaningful discussions can only take place in Harare and nowhere else," he said. "No meaningful assurances can be given in foreign lands." He emphasised, "We cannot talk or negotiate with a fugitive."

The minister, who flew into London shortly after Mr Nkomo today, said the opposition leader had been spreading lies and rumours. But Mr Mugabe would like to be able to discuss any aspects of Zimbabwe that Mr Nkomo would like to discuss. He would have the opportunity not only to talk with Mr Mugabe, but also the other leaders of the government.

Mr Nkomo's house had been searched, along with every other house in Bulawayo, by the Army in a hunt for caches of arms.

Mr Shamuyariara said Mr Nkomo's wife had already been released, and his daughter would be set free in the near future. It was likely that his son-in-law would be detained for further questioning about certain activities with journalists.

The minister did not rule out the possibility that charges regarding private citizens in Zimbabwe might be brought against Mr Nkomo by the police. "Some investigations are being made but I have not heard specifically about the charges," he said. "The police make many investigations but only a small percentage of investigations result in charges."

"Last year we could have arrested him when arms caches were found on his land -- but we did not. He is a big man and we could not just go back on our word and arrest him."

The province of Matabeleland, which includes Bulawayo, has been closed to the foreign press while the Army stamped out bandits and spasmodic uprising. But, the minister said today, the province would be re-opened to the press in the near future.

The minister said he did not believe that Mr Nkomo's arrival in Britain had caused any rupture in the good relations between Britain and Zimbabwe. The Zimbabwe Government will be attempting to find out from British ministers the exact terms of Mr Nkomo's stay in Britain, but "we are not particularly perturbed about this."

Mr Shamuyariara who was speaking at Zimbabwe House in the Strand, was in London on a stopover before continuing to West Germany where he will attend a two-day conference entitled Karl Marx and the Third World.

UMTATA: MUGABE PREVENTED TALKS ON NKOMO'S RETURN

MB130800 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Joshua Nkomo says he will return to Zimbabwe in a few weeks. The Zimbabwe opposition leader was speaking on his departure last night from Jan Smuts airport for London. His flight was due to land about an hour ago in the British capital. It has not yet been confirmed that he has indeed arrived. In an interview with journalists before he left Johannesburg, Nkomo said Army Chief Rex Mhongo and Minister of State for Security Emmerson Munangagwa had wanted to go to Botswana to discuss his return, but they had been prevented from doing so by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. Nkomo fled to Botswana from Zimbabwe on Tuesday.

NKOMO EXPECTS TO GO HOME IN 'A FEW WEEKS'

MB130704 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] The veteran Zimbabwean politician, Mr Joshua Nkomo, arrives in London this morning. He fled from the strife torn southwestern part of his country last Tuesday after accusing the prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, of planning to kill him. Mr Nkomo stayed in Botswana until late yesterday when he flew to Jan Smuts airport near Johannesburg on board a light charter aircraft. Mr Nkomo spoke to newsmen for a short while before boarding a British aircraft bound for London. He denied crossing into Botswana disguised as a woman, saying that his would not have been possible because of his moustache. There had been plans of talks to get him to return to Zimbabwe, but the envoys had not arrived in Gaborone for scheduled talks. Mr Nkomo said he would be going back to Zimbabwe within a few weeks.

NKOMO'S WIFE RELEASED AFTER 2 DAYS, RETURNS HOME

AB111736 Paris AFP in English 1717 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Harare, March 11 (AFP) -- Johanna Nkomo, wife of fugitive Zimbabwe opposition leader Joshua Nkomo, has been released from police custody, according to Minister of Home Affairs Herbert Ushewokunze.

Mrs Nkomo spent nearly two days in custody as police investigated any part she might have had in assisting her husband's flight to Botswana on Wednesday. Mr Nkomo's son Tulani, his daughter Thandiwe, and her husband John Ndhlovu are still being held by police, according to a report by the official Zimbabwe news agency ZIANA.

Mr Ushewokunze said that the government decided to release Mrs Nkomo "on humanitarian grounds," adding, "It is felt that (Joshua) Nkomo's sins of omission and commission should not be visited upon her." The minister said that Mrs Nkomo was "free to go to her house, and indeed she has been taken there to go and live happily." But in a reference to Mr Nkomo's illegal departure from Zimbabwe without a passport, Mr Ushewokunze said that "it is hoped she won't be tempted to transgress the laws of Zimbabwe as her husband has done."

It has been reported in Zimbabwe's government controlled newspapers that Mrs Nkomo was arrested as she was trying to leave the country while travelling under her maiden name, Johanna Fuyana.

MUGABE RETURNS, DISPUTES REPORTS ON KILLINGS

NC122008 Paris AFP in English 1957 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Harare, March 12 (AFP) -- Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, in a rare public display of anger, today castigated journalists and others in the West who have reported or expressed concern over reports of killings of civilians by the Army in this country. Mr Mugabe was addressing an airport news conference on his return from the nonaligned summit in New Delhi.

He was asked by a correspondent for West German television whether he had received reports from international aid organizations or others about the alleged massacres of more than 1,000 civilians over the past two months in southwestern Zimbabwe by soldiers on operations against anti-government dissidents and their supporters.

"What reports are these?" The usually restrained Mr Mugabe snapped back. "Bring forth concrete evidence and we will investigate".

The prime minister, who in his parallel role as defence minister ordered the Army's North Korean-trained Fifth Brigade -- accused of responsibility for most of the brutality -- into the southwestern province of Matabeleland in January, went on, "we are humanitarians. We don't want to see people killed for no purpose".

Mr Mugabe was then asked whether he would favor an investigation into the Matabeleland situation by an independent humanitarian organization such as Amnesty International. Still visibly angry, Mr Mugabe retorted: "We are an independent state. We are not dictated to from your capitals. Did you hear of any investigations by Amnesty in Northern Ireland?"

International assistance groups such as Oxfam and Save the Children operating projects in Matabeleland are known to have expressed concern privately to Mr Mugabe over the Army's conduct in the region.

The Swedish Government announced this past week it was suspending discussions on 1983-84 aid to Zimbabwe pending clarification of events in the province. The U.S. ambassador met yesterday with Deputy Prime Minister Simon Muzenda for talks on American aid and the situation in Matabeleland.

Mr Mugabe was flanked at the news conference by a number of Cabinet ministers including Information Minister Nathan Shamuyira, who has attacked the foreign press for "spreading false stories" about Army atrocities, and Minister of State for Defense Sydney Sekeramayi, who said this week that the government would not give figures of those killed because "politically motivated acts of banditry is not a game of numbers".

The Zimbabwean leader was greeted on his arrival by a crowd of a couple of thousand people, some of whom brandished posters saying "Our long hands will soon get you from Botswana, Nkomo you Traitor", and "Nkomo should be killed".

MINISTERS CONDEMN 'BANDITS' IN MATABELELAND

MB140720 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Two ministers and a deputy minister have addressed a rally at Kamativi mines, and all of them have condemned the presence of bandits in some parts of Matabeleland. The minister of national supply, Comrade Nkala, appealed to them at the weekend to either stop their banditry or be wiped out. Comrade Nkala said the government has no choice but to deal ruthlessly with all lawbreakers so that people in Matabeleland can live in peace.

Addressing the same rally, the minister of mines, Comrade Nyambumbo, described the fugitive ZAPU leader, Mr Nkomo, as a power-hungry man without leadership qualities. Comrade Nyambumbo stressed that the government is not against ZAPU as such, but some elements within the party were bent on overthrowing it by force.

The deputy minister of health, Comrade (Shurayi), spoke at the same gathering and informed the people that his ministry intends to improve the primary health care system in the area. Comrade (Shurayi) disclosed that about 316 more clinics will be built in communal lands to meet the need. He also deplored the exodus of some doctors after being trained at the University of Zimbabwe.

CORRECTION TO NAMIBIAN OFFICIAL'S PRESS CONFERENCE

The following correction pertains to the item entitled "Administrator General Addresses News Conference," published in the Namibia section of the 10 March Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT, U5, fourth paragraph, line two: ...East Germans, Cubans, and Russians at Lubango in southern Angola....(changing word "West" to "East")